



"Hongkong Telegraph"
Published by China Morning Post, Ltd.
T.T. New, Wokong, 20-21, Kowloon, Hongkong
High Water: 21.20.
Low Water: 14.20.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FOUNDED 1881

四月九日英港香港

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937. 日四月九日

FIRST EDITION

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SHANGHAI PEACE PLAN PRESSED

British Formula Now Being Taken Up With Cabinets Concerned

JAPANESE CIVILIANS PROMISED PROTECTION IF TROOPS ALL WITHDRAW FROM S'HAI CITY

London, Aug. 18.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo have been instructed to approach the Chinese and Japanese Governments with a view to neutralising the Shanghai area, it is learned to-day.

It is proposed that China and Japan both withdraw their forces from the area and that Great Britain should undertake the responsibility of protecting Japanese residents, provided France and the United States will assist her.

The demarcation of the limits of the area to be neutralised would be a matter for local discussion, it is suggested.

It is felt that these proposals should test the genuineness of the Japanese contention that their forces are only operating in Shanghai to protect Japanese lives and property, it is stated.—Reuter.

BRITISH DEFENCE AREA BOMBED

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (5.29 a.m.).

Two planes participated in night raids over Shanghai at about 9.30 p.m. yesterday, but only one of them dropped any bombs. Although it was first announced that they had been recognised as Japanese machines, the Japanese now deny ownership. Neither of the combatant parties would care to admit responsibility in this case since the scene of the bombing was within the British defence sector.

One of the planes flew over Nantao, the Chinese-administered section of Greater Shanghai to the south of the International Settlement. It apparently did no bombing but it terrified the inhabitants by power-diving and zooming up just over the roofs of houses.

The aviator repeated this performance over the French Concession causing people to scatter helter-skelter.

There is confusion over the identity of the bomb-dropping machine caused by the Japanese denial of ownership. People who watched the raid from roof-tops, however, insist it must have been a Japanese aircraft for although it circled low over Japanese warship it did not attack their gunfire.

FUSILIERS FIGHT FIRE

The Royal Welch Fusiliers, just arrived from Hongkong, helped to fight a fire in the Telephone Exchange Building, in the North Station sector yesterday. The blaze was caused by an incendiary bomb from a raiding plane.

The Fusiliers only to-day replaced the Russian Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Defence Corps, who have evacuated this sector because it is probably the most dangerous of all the International Settlement defence lines.—Reuter.

BOMBER CRASHES

Shanghai, Aug. 18. A Japanese bomber which took part in the bombardment of Lung-hwa aerodrome this morning crashed at Nanwei, near Shanghai, after being hit by Chinese anti-aircraft guns. The machine was burned.—Central News.

BRITISH INTERESTS

London, Aug. 18. It has been authoritatively stated that the Government has decided, under no circumstances, to abandon commercial and economic interests in Shanghai at present.—United Press.

Nazi Military Camps May Be Active in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 18.

Investigation of complaints that Nazi organisations in the United States are running military training camps in New Jersey and elsewhere, has been ordered by the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation will conduct the inquiry, which will be followed by a more formal Government probe if the facts appear to warrant it.—Reuter.

RELIEF APPROPRIATION

Washington, Aug. 18. Senator Hamilton Fish supported the proposal to appropriate \$500,000 for relief of Shanghai refugees. He said, however, "we have far below ten thousand Americans in China. There's no need to send twelve hundred more marines. It would be far better to order all marines and gunboats out of China. It's an utterly mistaken policy which may involve us in an Asiatic War."

GOLD STAR FOR S'HAI

Washington, Aug. 18.

The Navy department announced to-day that the gunnery ship "Gold Star," which is at Cavite at present, will be going to Shanghai about August 20 to assist the (Continued on Page 4.)

PROVISION FOR INFIRM REFUGEES

Doctors, Nurses To Meet Ships

Special arrangements are being made by the Hongkong authorities for the care of sick and infirm refugees arriving from Shanghai within the next few days. All such people will be met immediately on arrival by doctors and nurses, who will see that every possible care is taken of them.

The shipping companies have been supplying the authorities with information regarding the numbers and nationality of refugees arriving, but no specific information is being received regarding the number of those who are sick or infirm.

Care will be taken of these particular cases as soon as they arrive, and they will be removed at the first convenient opportunity, probably after the first rush has been coped with. There will be ambulances in attendance in case they are needed.

Friends and relatives of sick refugees can therefore rest assured that every comfort will be provided.

In order to simplify the organisation, special handbills containing instructions are to be circulated to all refugees immediately on arrival.

STOP PRESS

At 7 p.m. to-day Dr. L. T. Ride will broadcast over ZBW on account of his personal experiences in Shanghai on Saturday, August 14.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI?

Singapore, Aug. 19.

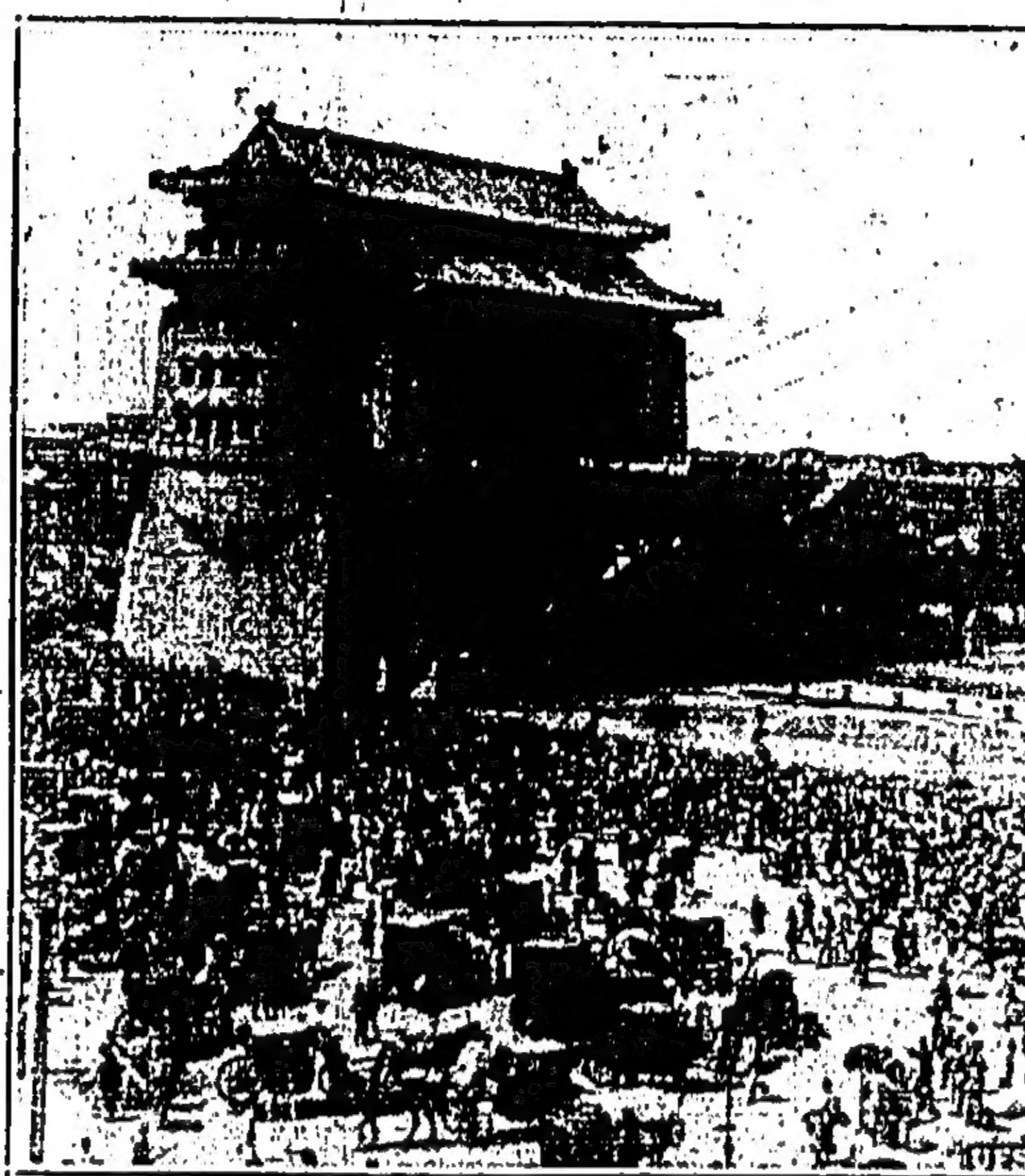
Although nothing has been definitely fixed at present, there is a strong possibility that the Middlesex Battalion will proceed to Shanghai.—Reuter.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Details of the proposals are not available, but it is understood that in the British view the essentials of any scheme for isolation of the International Settlement from the theatre of any Sino-Japanese hostilities are, first, the mutually agreed ex-

(Continued on Page 4.)

IN JAPAN'S HANDS



Peking, ancient capital of China, is now ruled by Japanese troops. According to Chinese authorities, the city has been much harassed by troops of the foreign occupation, untrained Chinese police being helpless to prevent it. Most of the Chinese newspapers have ceased to publish and university professors and other leaders in the community are leaving for southern cities. Above is pictured the entrance to one of the city's gates, which were thrown open to the Japanese army by Chang Tze-chung in the absence of General Sung Chen-yuan.

DETERMINED TO YIELD NOTHING UNDER PRESSURE

U.S. Policy in East Now Hardening

London, Aug. 19. The co-operation of the United States with other powers in the Far East is faced with political difficulties, according to the *Morning Post* to-day. The Washington correspondent of this newspaper states that the full effect of the sending of more marines to Shanghai is not yet clear, but if the move passes without strong opposition the Administration will feel its hand is strengthened and will be able to pursue a vigorous policy in the Far East.

Behind the decision to increase the United States' forces in Shanghai is the determination not to yield a dollar of investments or a point of privilege under pressure from Japan. It is felt that if the Japanese forces take full possession of Shanghai any failure of the international forces there to preserve order will provide an excuse for the Japanese to intervene in the interest of law and order.

The United States is not going to lose its influence or interests in the Far East by default. The President himself is believed to be particularly concerned, first over the safety of American nationals, secondly over the opinion felt to be increasing abroad that the United States is a direct power.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCERN

London, Aug. 18.

There is no change in the British Government's view that the conflict in which Japan and China are becoming ever more deeply involved is capable of a peaceful settlement, given the goodwill which has been repeatedly professed both at Tokyo and Nanking, and, in particular, that the tension which has recently arisen at Shanghai could and should be relieved at once so as to avert the threat to the safety of the International Settlement by an agreement between the parties for re-disposition of the local forces which have clashed.

Means for bringing to an end the dangerous situation at Shanghai have been for some days under discussion both between the British and other diplomatic, consular and military and naval authorities on the spot, and by their home Governments, and definite proposals have now been addressed by the British Government, through diplomatic channels, to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

Whether to designate these products as implements of war, subject to embargo, could be an important question. If the Neutrality Act were invoked, Mr. Roper declared, Meanwhile, he assumed American business men would continue to trade with China and Japan with a full knowledge of the barriers and circumstances likely to develop.

Mr. Roper added there had been no indication that the shipment of five locomotives to China, which had been arranged through the Export and Import Bank, would be delayed on account of the war.—Reuter.

U.S. Playing No Favourite In Far East

Neutrality Act Might Injure One Party Only

Washington, Aug. 18.

The situation is so unequal that application of the Neutrality Act might put the United States in a position favouring one nation, declared Mr. Daniel Roper, United States Secretary of Commerce to-day, referring to the delicate question of policy with respect to the Sino-Japanese situation.

Mr. Roper made public figures showing that for the first five months of 1937 United States exports to China amounted to \$25,250,000, and to Japan \$140,325,000. The Japanese buy principally cotton, oil and petrol from the United States.

Whether to designate these products as implements of war, subject to embargo, could be an important question. If the Neutrality Act were invoked, Mr. Roper declared, Meanwhile, he assumed American business men would continue to trade with China and Japan with a full knowledge of the barriers and circumstances likely to develop.

The Goddess of Mercy Hill, behind the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium, has been equipped that it can become an anti-aircraft fortress at a

GUNS RESUME BITTER DUEL

Shanghai Awakens To Hideous Dawn

JAPANESE SLAIN BY INFURIATED MOB

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (9.19 a.m.).

The full which followed last night's aerial attack was broken this morning by a half an hour's exchange of artillery fire, in which Japanese naval units and field batteries dueled with Chinese gunners established in Pootung.

The first Japanese craft to open fire were two destroyers lying in the Whangpoo. Then the Idzumo, flagship of the fleet, opened with her heavier weapons. Finally, the whole long line of warcraft, stretching down to Woosung, joined in the fight.

A shell struck a cotton mill on the Pootung side and started a serious fire which is now raging.

The bombardment awakened all Shanghai.

War casualties last night included the well-known Filipino boxer, Ray Mayo, flyweight champion of China. He was mistaken for a Japanese and attacked in Nanking Road. Badly maimed, he was rushed to hospital.

A more serious affair occurred in the French Concession, where one Japanese was killed and another seriously injured as a result of an attack by a furious mob.

Intermittent cannonading is ushering in this, the seventh day of the second Shanghai war. Some of the fires which lit up both sides of the river last night following the day's strenuous duel between Japanese warships and Chinese shore batteries in Pootung, had died down this morning. But others still burned, especially one on Pootung side, from which a mile-long billow of smoke is issuing.

FRESH TROOPS ARRIVING

The North China Daily News learns that three divisions of Japanese troops are arriving in Shanghai in the next few days. The first is expected to arrive to-day, and if the Chinese bombing planes again appear it may be warmly welcomed.

The prospect of the bombing of the disembarking troops makes the evacuation of the second contingent of British refugees an exciting adventure. They are scheduled to leave to-day by the Empress of Asia.

Besides the usual heavy artillery fire yesterday and last night, Shanghai was treated to the first night air attack, but the identity of the raiders is still a matter of dispute.—Reuter.

HOSPITAL BOMBED

Shanghai, Aug. 19.

Military quarters revealed this morning that three Japanese planes bombed the military base hospital of Tung Nien Medical College, near Chenjiu yesterday.

The director of the hospital, whose name has not been revealed, was seriously wounded, and three inmates of the hospital were injured.—Central News.

moment's notice. White Cloud Mountain has also been fortified.

Every precaution has been taken to guard against damage to the city's power plant in event of an air raid, since the crippling of the plant might contribute to panic.

A string of observation posts along the coast and between Boosa Tigris and Canton will insure timely warning of the approach of raiding aircraft.

Special attention has been given to the defence of the two bridges across the river at Shekking on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.—Central News.

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WANNAH TEL. 8045
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THEATRE
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THE GIANT MUSICAL
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GIRLS!

SONG
HITS!

ELLA LOGAN
The zippiest gal
in pictures!

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TOWN**

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DORIS NOLAN
GEORGE MURPHY
HUGH HERBERT
GREGORY RATOFF
GERTRUDE NIESSEN
ELLA LOGAN
HENRY ARMETTA
RAY MAYER
MISCHA AUEER
and a dazzling cast of 350
Directed by Ralph Murphy
Associate Producer, Lou Brock
Executive Producer, Charles R. Rogers

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MAKE THESE AT HOME-

To Wear on the Beach



1054

1055

1056

The sun-dress has shaped panels in the skirt, which make it practical for seaside tennis as well as beach wear. A sleeveless matching jacket partners the second frock, with its original collar and cuffs.

JUST twenty and all out for fresh air and sunshine, yet how a lovely day can be spoilt by the wrong frock or the feeling that your hat, bag or shoes are not just right with the rest of your outfit.

When you are young, moulchis are apt to assume mountain-like proportions, so before I go on to describe today's patterns, here is a word of advice on summer colour schemes.

Do, please, keep your wash frocks, however many you have, to three or four shades—this allows plenty of choice—and make one set of accessories do for two or three dresses.

For instance, with brown as a base the following colours blend beautifully—most shades of blue from love in the mist to bright cornflower, green from palest leaf shades to quite brilliant hues, cream, coral pink, orange, lemon, terracotta, sand, beige, white and off-white.

Bear in mind, too, that beige and white accessories tone in with most shades successfully. In addition, they are cool looking and give a summary note to an outfit.

☆ ☆ ☆

They are particularly selected for those who do not make many of their own clothes and are really easy-to-make styles for the amateur with the minimum of seams.

I want you to study the back view of pattern No. 1054. You will notice that it has a smart shaded bodice.

This little sun dress is cut with shaped panels in the back of the skirt as well as the front. It will, therefore, serve as a useful tennis frock and there is plenty of room to run about the court. Size 34in. bust takes 22 yds. 36in. fabric. Sizes obtainable are 32, 34, 36 and 38in. bust.

Don't you like the cheery collar and cuffs of pattern No. 1055. In blue and white it would have a smart nautical air. The front is double breasted and there is a sleeveless matching jacket.

There are a nice range of sizes available, 32, 34, 36 and 38in. bust. Size 36in. bust takes 41 yds. 36in. material, 13 yds. contrast.

A coat to slip on over frocks is an indispensable item of your summer



BITS TO CUT OUT

Anti-Ant

If you are bothered with ants in your cupboards paint all round the inside edges and crevices with creosote. Keep a piece of camphor on each shelf.

White Linen

TAKE three or four thin slices of lemon (the rind should be cut off) and put them in your boiler with white clothes and house linen. It will help to give your clothes a white, well-cared-for look.

Moths Beaten

AT this time of the year most women are waging war against an invading army of moths, mosquitoes and flies.

Perhaps the greatest of these annoyances are the moths. Their silence enables them to get on with the good work in peace.

The moth menace is on the increase. The reason for this is probably central heating, and the fact that most houses these days possess boilers, which means that they are warmer than they used to be, thus making the moths far more at home.

If she wants to scrub the floor, give her a bucket of water and a brush in the bathroom where she can do no harm. Don't all the time say "no"—you will kill her interest, and probably wonder when you get "home" why your child is so lacking in the interest other children show in the normal routine of the house.

Early play is entirely individual. Young children do not play together. They may play beside each other, but their games do not interlock. As the child grows older it will have to learn to play with others, and here a little careful guidance will make life much easier for the child.

At first she will resent another taking her toys, will always want everything herself. The answer is to suggest some game the children can play together—tea parties, mummies and daddies, doctors, and so forth and give each its own part, to take turns.

Children play better by themselves, than when they have an annoying adult giving orders. Teach them games, and then leave them to play alone. But do teach them.

Concentration

ONE of the most astonishing things about a small child is his power of concentration for a joy he likes. You can watch a mere baby playing with a tin. He will sit for a very long time taking the lid off and putting it on again. If he is left undisturbed he will learn to amuse himself.

His amusement lies in finding out something entirely new, in realising that he can do this particular thing himself.

All play is an attempt, on the child's part, unconsciously, to fit himself for the part he will play later on. Therefore, encourage such games. Let the child imitate you, or help you if you are doing some work in which he can help.

Don't thrust him aside when you are cooking or dusting or sewing, with "go away, you can't do that," but let him help. Give the child a needle and cotton and an old piece of material. She will be perfectly happy imitating Mummy, and thinking she is doing something of value.

THE trouble in this country is, of course, that Mothers do so little. They rarely cook—a joy to any child or dust, or sweep, or make the beds, or wash the clothes. And amahs can be bothered with children when they are busy. But you should try to let your child do these things. If she wants to wash clothes, let her. A wet romper is soon changed, even if amah thinks it is a nuisance.

If she wants to scrub the floor, give her a bucket of water and a brush in the bathroom where she can do no harm. Don't all the time say "no"—you will kill her interest, and probably wonder when you get "home" why your child is so lacking in the interest other children show in the normal routine of the house.

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Children play better by themselves, than when they have an annoying adult giving orders. Teach them games, and then leave them to play alone. But do teach them.

Rust-resisting

RUST quickly damages neglected metals. To protect metal-work you want to store, smear it over with vaseline before putting it away.

Use up your Tea leaves

TEA leaves have their uses. Try them for cleaning the inside of narrow-necked bottles. Drain the tea off the leaves and put plenty into the bottle, half full with warm water, then with your hand over the top of the opening swirl first one way and then the other. Rinse with cold water.

Refreshen tired-looking mats with tea leaves. Drown them and sprinkle the wet leaves on the mat; brush off with a stiff broom.

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Soothing & Refreshing. Please in use it also acts as an Effectual Deodorant.

OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total Expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$25,000, against which the Income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of

\$5,000

Hon. Treasurers:

Mr. D. BLACK, C.A.,
c/o Percy Smith, Seth & Fleming,
6 Des Voeux Road, Central.

Mr. KWOK CHAN,
c/o Banque de l'Inde Chinoise,
Hongkong.

June 28, 1937.



LEADERS OF WARRING U.S. TRADE UNION Factions STATE THEIR CASE

JOHN LEWIS INSISTS COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING IS A NECESSITY

(By John L. Lewis
(Written for the United Press)

It is the opinion of the committee for Industrial Organisation that signed contracts are the essence of mutual good will between unions and employers expressed in collective-bargaining. No verbal contract has any standing in business outside verbal contracts between individuals who have supreme confidence in each other.

Businessmen sign leases and partners of incorporation and sales contracts, and it is regarded as good form to sign marriage contracts. Wills are frequently signed. Finally, no treaty of peace, whether to end a war or threatened combat, is finally confirmed without being set down in writing. This is usually recognised as common sense procedure.

In an employer-employee relationship, assuredly the most workable arrangement is one in which a union is recognised as the exclusive bargaining agent. Obviously, no employer could make a different kind of a contract with one group of employees than with another.

A union representing a majority of employees wants to be recognised exclusively by the management in order to insure its right to live and protect itself from the employer's act of organising counter-agencies to supplant and displace it.

Again, in collective-bargaining, it must be remembered that the check-off is not necessarily an essential but is merely a matter of convenience. It can be entered into by mutual agreement between employer and employees' union.

This is also true of the closed shop. The closed shop is not fundamentally necessary. For example, all publishers and printing establishments have closed shop agreements with the printing trades unions. I assume this is because the contracting parties have mutually agreed upon such procedure.

On the other hand, in the coal mining industry, contracts contain no closed shop verbiage. We don't quibble over it and yet an efficient union exists in the industry embracing all the men who work in the mines.

These two items—the closed shop and the check-off—are only incidental to the major problems of collective-bargaining. Unfortunately, they are too frequently used as Red Herrings by the employers and are given a degree of consideration above their actual importance.

WORKERS' DEMAND

In many industries the workers will continue to demand continuation of the check-off arrangement for collecting of dues merely as a matter of business expediency. Just so long as the employers operate their own check-off in deducting from the gross wages of workers all items of company charges—which in many industries is a formidable list—it seems logical that a similar convenience should be afforded the union.

It is only one more charge—one more deduction from the pay check. Some companies now make a practice of not only deducting fees for equipment—such as mining tools—and insurance, but also have checked off for Liberty Loans Bonds or church contributions.

You ask me whether members of the committee for Industrial Organisation who locally support strikes called by the American Federation of Labour or other groups will be encouraged or punished or ignored for their sympathetic activities. This is my answer:

The C.I.O. has never opposed any strike on the part of the American Federation of Labour. It has cooperated everywhere. It is our policy to be friendly to other labour organisations and to assist and aid them in obtaining improvements in their wage structures and working conditions.

Finally, this the situation regarding the prospects of "peace" between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. ten of the 30 or more international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. were suspended from the American Federation of Labour.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF £10,000 £5,700 IN THE HANDS OF CERTAIN PEOPLE

Sentence of two years' hard labour was passed by the Recorder (Sir Holman Gregory, K.C.) at the Old Bailey recently on James Alfred Leslie Nicol, aged 38, a bank cashier, of Emerson-drive, Hornchurch, who pleaded guilty to stealing £10,071 from the Manor Park branch of Barclays Bank. He was employed there as first cashier.

Mr. E. J. P. Cussen (prosecuting) said that Nicol made a statement in which he said he loaded a suitcase with £1 and 10s. notes.

"Nicol," he said, "gave an account of his movements until he was taken into custody. The matters he refers to have received the close attention of the police, and no doubt such information as is available will be

Washington. John L. Lewis and William Green informed the 6,000,000 workers organised into the committee for Industrial Organisation and the American Federation of Labour that although there was no present prospect for peace between the two factions, rank-and-file support of strikes called by either group would be tolerated by the other.

In the following signed statements, Lewis and Green say expressly that workers in one organisation who have supported strikers affiliated with the other have not been disciplined and that friendly relations among the mass of trades unionists are expected to continue.

However, both leaders admit that prospects of peace between the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. are dim. Green said: "There are no immediate prospects of peace." Lewis said: "Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour."

Green intimates publicly for the first time that further action against the C.I.O. will be taken at the next A.F. of L. convention. In addition, Green recalled the tactics of a general strike as "revolution."

Lewis says for the first time that the closed shop and check-off are merely incidental problems in collective-bargaining and not essentials.

—United Press.

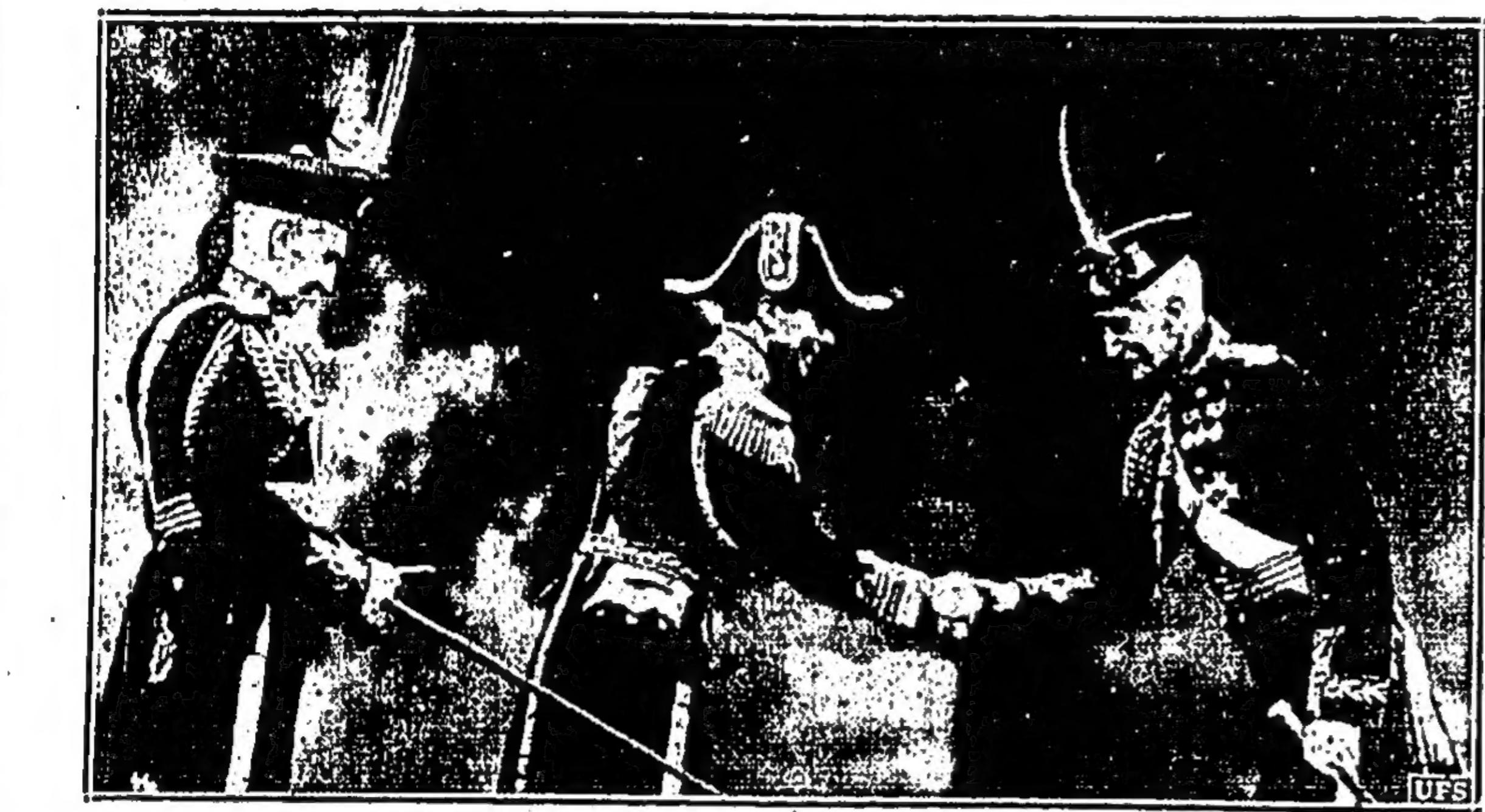
They were on the receiving end of the net of ejection. They are the

Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour and any such talk of peace must be predicated upon the acceptance of the principles laid down in the minority report to the Federation convention in 1935 demanding the recognition of industrial unions in certain industries.

That is our position. Any talk without this basis is merely futile waste of time.

Of course, if the American Federation of Labour should desire to join the committee for Industrial Organisation, we would be glad to make known to them terms upon which they could enter.

—United Press.



ROYAL BOW—King George greets Scottish officers who welcomed him and his family to Edinburgh, ancient Scottish capital. Keys of the City were presented to him in a unique ceremony.

BOYS' 80 HOURS A WEEK

REVELATIONS of how boys transferred from the distressed areas are over-worked are made in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Following a complaint, a visit was paid to a small unregistered factory in which wireless aerials were made.

"It disclosed," says the report, "some very serious cases of illegal employment, boys of 14 to 17 years of age having worked as many as 80 hours a week."

The normal period of employment for one boy during the previous six months had been:

Mondays to Fridays: 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sundays: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LURE OF EXTRA PAY

"The boys had been brought from the distressed areas and appeared to have been willing to work the long hours for the sake of extra pay."

"An difficulty was experienced in obtaining evidence in regard to the past employment, proceedings were taken for illegal employment on Sunday and a fine of £4 10s. (including costs) was imposed."

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, will be interested to hear of this case. Time and again the complaint has been made that youngsters taken from the distressed areas are being overworked but so far the Ministry of Labour has been able to stave off criticism.

Unfortunately, in these cases the well is often only lifted when a complaint is made.

acted upon. I do not propose to say more than that. When he was arrested only £48 was found on him."

The Recorder, however, says in the statement that £5,700 is in the hands of certain people. You do not want that discussed?

Mr. Cussen—No.

A police officer said that Nicol, who had a wife and three children, had given way to drink.

In an estimate of the British Press it should not be forgotten that cor-

AND WILLIAM GREEN CONDEMS SYSTEM OF GENERAL STRIKES

(By William Green
(Written for the United Press)

It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labour that stability of industrial relations in employment calls for the negotiation of wage agreements through collective bargaining. When said agreements are negotiated they ought to be signed by the representatives of labour and of industry.

A signed agreement is evidence of good faith. Furthermore, an agreement properly drawn, covering hours, wages and conditions of employment, will serve to avoid confusion and controversy.

DIFFICULTIES REALISED

The American Federation of Labour realises the difficulties which are met locally when a strike is inaugurated by the C.I.O. organisation. Naturally workers, regardless

of organisation affiliation, are sympathetic to their fellow workers who engage in a strike to improve conditions of employment.

They usually live together, associate together, and are acquainted with each other in the different communities where strikes occur.

The American Federation of Labour has not disciplined or penalised the members of the American Federation of Labour unions locally because of sympathy and cooperation extended to workers in strike, regardless of organisation affiliation.

Ordinarily, however, unions affiliated with the C.I.O. have no claims for support or assistance from the American Federation of Labour. They ought to become a part of the American Federation of Labour before calling for support and assistance.

It is rather inconsistent for them to ask for the support of the American Federation of Labour when it is the avowed purpose of the C.I.O. to make war upon the American Federation of Labour and to destroy it.

A general strike can not be inaugurated without violating contracts honourably entered into. The American Federation of Labour believes in the observance of contracts and the maintenance of said contracts inviolate.

One of the chief assets of the American Federation of Labour is the record it made during one-half century of negotiating wage agreements and maintaining them inviolate.

Furthermore, general strikes mean revolution. The innocent victims of a general strike in a community will not long tolerate such action, consequently public opinion turns against strikers when they engage in a general strike. For these reasons, the American Federation of Labour can not extend approval to general strikes.

There are no immediate prospects of peace between the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O. The standing committee created more than eight months ago by the executive council to confer with a committee from the C.I.O. has not thus far been discharged.

RIVAL ORGANISATION

There is grave danger that an increase in the membership of organised labour will be offset because of the bitter division which occurred in the ranks of labour. The C.I.O. movement set up as a dual, rival organisation to the American Federation of Labour, has created division, discord and hate within the ranks of labour.

As a result of the creation of this dual movement, labour has been ripped and torn into warring factions. No reasonable minded person can fail to appreciate the full significance of this division which has been created within the ranks of labour through the organisation of the C.I.O.

All reasonable minded men who are members of the American Federation of Labour and who are its friends hope that eventually unity and solidarity will again be established.

Sir Walter Layton said that every morning 12,000,000 newspapers are bought and read by a British population of just over 40,000,000.

Of the 12 million about 10 million copies came each day out of London. The Sunday newspapers produced between 14 and 15 million copies each week. The newspaper industry employed 80,000 people.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS

"The Press provides the nation's main reading matter, and considered from the point of view of the scale of its operation is streets ahead of any other influences which touch the mind of the public.

"If the Press were monopolised it would be a tremendous danger."

"It must be kept free for argument and discussion. The Press of the future and its development will be more and more in the hands of two sets of people—one the journalistic profession itself, the other the public. It is the public in the end which will choose."

Mr. Herbert Sidbotham (Scrutator of the Sunday Times) told the conference that more and more Parliament was tending to become a Greek chorus to the Government.

"Newspapers have now, for better or worse, become the real Parliament of democracy. Parliament as we know it is the instrument of government."

Men this is your Opportunity

48 only Men's Fur Felt Hats
SNAP BRIMS, ASSORTED COLOURS
MUST BE CLEARED

SALE \$5.00
PRICE \$1.50 each

60 only Men's Cotton Sports Shirts
ASSORTED SIZES AND COLOURS
MUST BE CLEARED

SALE \$1.50
PRICE \$1.50 each

18 only Men's Wool Bathing Suits
ODD SIZES COLOURS
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PRICE \$1.50 \$2.00

60 pairs Men's Wool and Cotton Golf Hose
KHAKI AND WHITE
SALE \$1.50 \$2.00
PRICE \$1.50 \$2.00

India Gauze Vests
ODDMENTS ONLY
Sale Price 90 cts.
PRICE \$3.00 \$5.00

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Whiteaway-Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

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9051—Irish Medley. Organ. Reginald Dixon,
9047—Coronation Waltz. Primo Scala's Accordion Band,
Julietta.
9046—Six Hits of the Day. (Series 10). Primo Scala's Accordion Band,
9045—Love and Learn. F.T. Vincent Lopez & His Orch.
I Can't Lose That Longing For You. F.T.
9044—I Need You. F.T. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
Dancing Moth. Novelty F.T.
9043—Seal It With A Kiss. Waltz. Jay Wilbur & His Orch.
Night Is Young & You're So Beautiful. F.T.
9042—Massed Bands of the Guards. Six-Eight F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
Choir Boy. F.T.
9041—Red, White and Blue. F.T. Billy Cotton & His Orch.
Dart Song. Six-Eight F.T.
9039—Moonlight and Shadow. F.T. Mol Hallet & His Orch.
Big Boy Blue. F.T.
etc. etc. etc.

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Spey-Royal Quality Never Varies

Six Men Earn \$287,030

Warner Baxter Leads

New York, July 16.

Here are six men of Holly-

wood and the money they

earned last year (as revealed

here to-day):—

Actor Warner Baxter £50,870
Actor Gary Cooper £53,000
Producer Daryl Zanuck £52,000
Director Roy Del Ruth £47,680
Actor George Raft £40,000
Producer Wesley Ruggles £37,500

Add those figures up. They come to £287,030: enough to pay for a fleet of seven Atlantic flying-boats like Britain's Caledonia.

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very attractive, cool, comfortable,
five rooms, verandah, garage, modern
conveniences, refrigerator, best
part Waterloo Road, owner going on
leave. Write Box No. 394, "Hong-
kong Telegraph."

U.S. Dollar Declines

Foreign Exchange Circles Surprise

London, Aug. 16. Considerable interest has been aroused in foreign exchange circles as a result of the sharp fall of the United States dollar which closed today at \$4.9940 compared \$4.9940 last night.

While somewhat taken aback by the suddenness of the decline, well informed quarters hold the opinion that it is chiefly due to accelerated transference of continental dollar balances to London on reports that the United States Congress may hold a special session in November at which it is feared some action may be taken in connection with the "hot money" problem.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI PEACE PLAN PRESSED

(Continued from Page 1.)
evacuation of American nationals.—United Press.

PLANES SHOT DOWN

The Generalissimo's Headquarters announced that up to Tuesday, thirty-two Japanese planes have been shot down, twenty-five of these being heavy bombers. Eight Japanese planes yesterday raided the Chinese aerodrome at Pingtao, wounding seven Chinese anti-aircraft men.—Reuter.

EVACUATION AT TSINGTAO

Tsingtao, Aug. 18. It is officially announced that all N.Y.K. vessels are to be used for the evacuation of Japanese women and children here. Completion of the evacuation is expected to-morrow, when three Japanese vessels are leaving. Meanwhile, Japanese refugees from Yangtze ports are leaving to-day, to-morrow and Sunday. They comprise 145 men, women and children. Passages will be free.—Reuter.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

October ... 10.31/31 10.15/15
December ... 10.25/25 10.10/10
January ... 10.29/29 milledated
March ... 10.38/38 milledated
May ... 10.44/44 10.29/30
July ... 10.48/48 10.33 n
Spot ... 10.50 10.40

New York Rubber

September ... 18.27/29 18.23/25
December ... 18.40/49 18.39/45
January ... 18.53 n 18.48 n
March ... 18.65/66 18.61/62
May ... 18.72 n 18.66 n
July ... 18.70 n 18.76 n
Sales for the day:— 1,610 tons.

Chicago Wheat

Sept. ... 1125/1125 1105/1105
Dec. ... 114/1135 1125/1125
May ... 110/1155 1145/1145
Tuesday Sales:—39,028,000 bushels

Chicago Corn

Sept. ... 983/99 991/995
Dec. ... 975/975 975/975
May ... 69/76 685/685

Winnipeg Wheat

Oct. ... 120/120 1205/1205
Dec. ... 1205/1205 1205/1205
May ... 1275/1275 1245/1245

WATER LEVELS FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Bureau for Kwangtung Province issues the following report on water levels, in metres, for the West, North and East Rivers:

Highest Lowest 1937
Place of on on W.L. W.L.
Observation record record 17/8 18/8
West River at Wuchow +24.20 -0.70 +10.00
Shantung +12.00 0
Tientsin +0.20 0
North River +0.41 -1.52 +7.00
East River at Shantung +4.72 -0.82
no telegraphic report.
* no report.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNING.

Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Colony the public is warned that all milk and all water should be boiled before drinking.

Uncooked vegetables and other foods liable to contamination should not be consumed under any circumstances.

W. G. HARRISON,
Secretary, Urban Council,
18th August, 1937.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

Local Examination in Theory
4th December, 1937.

The Last Day of Entry for the forthcoming Examination in Theory will be 28th August, 1937. Entry forms may be obtained from the Local Secretary.

J. E. ANDERSON,
c/o The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an Interim Dividend of One Dollar per Share has been declared for the six months ended 30th June, 1937, and will be payable on and after Thursday, 9th September, 1937. Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Registered Office, P. & O. Building.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES OF THE COMPANY WILL BE CLOSED from MONDAY, 30TH AUGUST, to WEDNESDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1937.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ LATEST REPORTS

New York, Aug. 18. S. C. & F. Dow Jones summary of to-day's market: The market to-day was dull and irregular. The decline was influenced by the Sino-Japanese situation and indications of a decline in car-loadings. Steel operations were a feature. New heavy Chinese interest heartened the market. Other favourable factors were good electricity out-put figures and favourable corporation reports and dividend action. Bonds were irregularly lower, with United States issues lower. Japanese bonds reached new lows. Curb stocks were irregular, low.

REUTER QUOTATIONS

Dow Jones Averages Aug. 17, Aug. 18.
30 Industrials 168.08 187.39
20 Rails 53.21 52.55
20 Utilities 29.77 28.30
40 Bonds 101.09 101.01
11 Commodity Index milledated 65.46

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE

Peace With Arab First Necessity

Zionists Talk On Policies

Zurich, Aug. 18. "I fully realize that the key to our future life in Palestine lies in keeping peace with the Arabs," declared the noted Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, speaking at the first session of the Council of Jewish Agency for Palestine.

He was replying to the demands of American Zionists that peace should be reached with the Arabs prior to undertaking negotiations with Great Britain and the League of Nations for the possible establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann added that an Arab-Jewish peace could only be established on a basis of reciprocal recognition of rights. He said a Jewish state should be ready to join a confederation of Arab countries.—Reuter.

Spanning The Atlantic

Mail Service Very Shortly

London, Aug. 18. The Imperial Airways flying-boat Caledonia arrived at Port Washington from Botwood, Newfoundland, this morning, having made a brief call at Montreal.

Imperial Airways state that during the survey flights across the Atlantic, much valuable technical data has been obtained.

The second phase will be the inauguration of a mail service as soon as possible, after which bi-weekly regular passenger services will be put into force.

Pan-American Clipper III has arrived at Azores from New York in the first test flight on the southern route.—Reuter.

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1937.

Army Attracts Recruits

Marked Increase Shown

London, Aug. 18. Recruiting for the Army in England is progressing more rapidly since the announcement by the War Minister of a change in the conditions of service.

Present recruitment is at the rate of forty daily, compared with ten previously. Of those joining the colours, only ten per cent are from the ranks of the unemployed.

Many men at present in service have accepted the War Ministry's scheme to rejoin the colours after their first period of enlistment.

REUTER Bulletin.

FAVOURABLE BALANCE DISCLOSED

Berlin, Aug. 18. German foreign trade for the past seven months showed a favourable balance of £17,500,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada showed increases, compared with the same period last year, but imports from India and South Africa decreased.—REUTER Bulletin.

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HUNGER-STRIKE IN INDIA

New Delhi, Aug. 18. About half of the four hundred political prisoners serving sentences in Bengal gaols have been hunger-striking for four days, in sympathy with the hunger-strikers in Andaman Island prisons.—REUTER Bulletin.

GANG RAIDS VILLAGE

New Delhi, Aug. 18.

It is reported that a gang of hostile tribesmen crossed the North-West frontier and raided a nearby village, kidnapping five people.—Reuter Bulletin.

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HUNGER-STRIKE IN INDIA

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Co Ltd

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
(with limited, but exceptionally good, passenger accommodation)
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HOMEWARDS
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M.S. "NAGARA".....
M.S. "SHANTUNG".....
OUTWARDS
To SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE and OSAKA.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

SOVIET PURGES

The continued purges which are reported from Moscow suggest that to keep the Red Army and State free from traitorous elements has now become a whole-time job. History certainly does not provide any exact parallel to these wholesale arrests and trials. Clearly, there is either much rottenness in the Soviet system, or else Stalin is bent on keeping his hold on the Government, cost what it may. The truth may, in fact, lie in both the one circumstance and the other. Certainly the crimes for which these successive batches of officials are accused, and to which they usually plead guilty, are about as black as they could be. They involve not only efforts to undermine the Soviet system, but also betrayal of the nation to its enemies. If the crimes have been of this enormity, the traitors certainly deserve the full rigour of the law. Many of the betrayers who, at intervals of increasing frequency, come up to pay the penalty, have stood high in the councils of the State. The ideal form of governance which Lenin and Trotsky sought to set up has certainly failed to command its due share of allegiance. Plotting to seize power is constantly going on. That is an old story in the history of the human race, but the Russian purges are more in keeping with the Middle Ages than with the modern world—which Russia's enemies will doubtless advance as an argument in favour of their theory that her civilisation lags far behind the times. We hear many boasts about the power of the Russian Army and Air Force. Russia's enemies, however, will ask themselves how far the vast system she has set up in a short time would respond efficiently to the challenge of war. With so much dissension, scheming, and treachery behind the scenes, there might well be a colossal collapse in a much shorter period than it took the Tsarist armies to collapse in the Great War. This can, of course, be only a matter for speculation, but the thought inevitably obtrudes itself when contemplation is given to the

In the capitals of Europe now key-men of the world's police forces are pondering the results of the most successful international conference for a long time.

It was, of course, a conference on crime: but comparatively honest crime, not the sort that breeds non-intervention committees.

And these men, far from agreeing on how not (officially, at any rate) to intervene, have planned very definite intervention in the war waged constantly by the unseen army of the underworld.

We, in our own world, are an odd lot. Since 1872 we have been participating in International Prison Conferences: evolving ingenious systems of cellular planning, of remission scales, of grading the criminal classes.

But it was not until 1924 that it occurred to us that it might also be useful to organise an International Police Commission: to plan how to catch the crooks to fill those prisons, and, more important, how to prevent the prisons being filled.

Before then we were content with loose contacts between the world's police forces: contacts frequently so ineffective that they helped the criminals rather than the men trying to catch them.

Now, thank goodness, after 13 years of the International Police Commission, all that is gone for ever. Loose contacts have been converted into tight organisation. Casual help given by a friendly police chief now is replaced by an entirely new technique of international co-operation.

A brief telephone call from Paris or New York to Whitehall 1212 puts the whole organisation of Scotland Yard at the disposal of the Paris Sûreté or the New York State police.

It's idle to deny that there is something dramatic about all this. Lord Peter Wimsey and Ellery Queen are, perhaps, a step or two ahead of the more prosaic policemen who inhabit gloomy Government buildings.

The professional detective is seldom a Philo Vance. He is frequently bald, sometimes portly, occasionally even ponderous. He seldom uses high-powered motor-cars and never the gleaming white yachts common to the best detective fiction.

But he seems to get there just the same.

One of them, no more astute than dozens of his fellows, discovered the other day that a group of forgers was putting out thousands of faked bonds through widely spread financial

by S. E. R. Wynne



The police forces of the world are getting well on top of the criminal.

houses of extremely doubtful origin.

That same morning the long-distance telephone lines between Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and France were busier than usual.

And within twenty-four hours the forgers' gang was broken up: seven of its members arrested in Milan, three more caught in Brussels.

That case was not exceptional—or handled particularly rapidly.

The Belgian police a week or so ago asked Berlin to wireless the description of a wanted counterfeiter. The request was made at three o'clock in the afternoon. By eleven o'clock the Belgians had been told that

Overhaul Your Habits

"O it's just a habit with him." How often do we say it, implying that we don't think much of the particular foible that occasioned the remark?

The tendency is to associate the word "habit" with something reprehensible, or at least with the dull and routine tasks of life. Actually, a large part of our lives is based on habit.

This being so, it is a good plan to overhaul our habits now and then. It would show us how large a part habit plays, and it would also help us to form new habits that would make life flow more smoothly.

There are some habits, seemingly trivial, that have become so much a part of our behaviour that we call them "second nature."

As tiny children we had to learn to walk, to put one foot deliberately in front of the other. To-day, if we wanted to take a step, life would be intolerable. We should never have time to think of anything else. So it is with a hundred other things that we do every day.

On getting up in the morning we are guided by habit. We do not stop to think whether we shall wash, or shave, or have a bath, or whether we shall have breakfast before doing any of these. We just do things in the same order because it is our habit.

constant evidence of discord and disunity in high places. Since the Soviet regime was established, it has undergone many changes. How long it will be able to continue in being on its present basis time alone will tell.

Next time you are dressing, notice whether you have to stop to think how to knot the tie, or which arm you will put first in your jacket. You will find that you have unconsciously made such a habit of dressing in a certain way that to change it would entail considerable mental and physical labour.

A habit most of us would do well to overhaul is that of getting up in the morning. The majority who go to work or business have to rush through breakfast and hurry to the station or bus, fearful of the time that we shall be late. If we made a habit of rising five minutes earlier, we should be saved all that worry and rush.

It might be argued against that habit that it would result in getting to the station or bus stop too early, and there would be nothing to do. Here the cultivation of another habit would be useful.

Either ignore your surroundings and read your newspaper, or carry a pocket edition of one of those books you have "always meant to read." By reading a few pages whenever you have a spare moment, you will be surprised to find how much it amounts to in a year.

I know a man who has read the whole of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" in that way. Now he is more than half-way through the "Iliad."

Doctors to-day are trying to make us cultivate the habit of thinking about our food so that we eat only what is going to do us good.

Modern life brings with it the need for several habits. Looking both ways before crossing a road, switching off the current before replacing electric light bulbs or mending electric irons are instances of this.

Motorcycling, too, has brought its habits. Good ones make a good driver; bad ones bring their owner into the Police Court.

Making Up Your Mind

A good many of us find that letters, bills, and receipts accumulate, forming an untidy mass in which we can never find anything we want. If only most of us made a habit of setting aside half an hour a week to sorting and answering them, we should save ourselves a great deal of worry, and our wives a great deal of annoyance. (Continued on Page 5.)

the man they wanted was under lock and key—and had actually been arrested in Australia!

And this does not happen just now and then. Since the International Police Commission was established, no fewer than 100,000 cases have been handled internationally: petty cases some of them, certainly, the criminals addicted to no worse than passport faking or the passing of "bouncing" cheques.

But there are other cases, too: the kind that curl our blood in thrillers and gangster films—murders and shootings, jewel robberies and bank hold-ups.

For those sinister gangs of international crooks really do exist outside the imagination of romantic novelists; but they don't exist for so long since the world's policemen got together.

And there are still enough of them to fill the Black List of the International Commission with the case histories of hundreds of thousands of public enemies, to add to that Black List 300 or so new names every year.

The Black List is not the one subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the Commission, though it takes much of their time. If you could see the agenda (you can't, because everything is quite properly kept secret) you would see time allowed for debates on drug traffickers, white slaves, laws governing extradition, the repatriation of alien ex-prisoners, after-care, juvenile crime, . . .

You see, they're always willing to learn; and sometimes they have unusual lessons.

In Yugoslavia, where 90 of Europe's ace detectives were meeting for their annual conference, there was once an un-rehearsed incident which taught them just how little they really knew.

The morning session of the conference over, they went out into the market place of Sarajevo, bought odd trinkets as souvenirs, walked back to their hotel for lunch.

And back in their hotel they discovered that nearly every man's pocket had been skilfully picked!

It was only a hoax. A brilliant, if mischievous, Sarajevo lawyer had hired a professional picker to do the pocketing. All the goods were later returned in a plain van.

But it just goes to show . . .

Without the Commission, not only the petty pickpockets but the really big men of the underworld would be pursuing their activities as they did in pre-war days; knowing that in crime the odds favoured the criminals.

Now crime knows no national frontiers; close liaison has turned the balance to the other scale; with this clearing house of information the war on the world's crooks has developed from guerrilla campaigning to an attack on an international front.

And there's a moral somewhere in all this. If the nations can be got around a table to defeat the criminals who attack society's laws, it should be possible to get them round a table to deal similarly with the more dangerous criminals who threaten society itself.

To-day's Thought
**HAD I a hundred tongues,
a hundred mouths, and a
voice of iron, I could not sum
up all the forms of crime.**

—VERGIL

CONFIDENCE TRICKSTER WHO GOT £12,000

Victim Duped by Tale of £1,500,000 Profit

SAYING that there appeared to be two lunatics in the case, the Lord Mayor (Sir George Broadbridge), at the Mansion House recently sentenced William Chalmers (22), an architect, whose address was given as the Savoy Hotel, to six months' hard labour for the theft of 12 £1,000 Bank of England notes.

The "lunatics," he said, were Chalmers, who went to the Bank of England, where he was arrested, and Mr. X (the prosecutor), who believed stories told him and parted with the money.

Chalmers was previously charged with being in possession of the notes, knowing them to have been stolen.

Mr. Laurence Vine (prosecuting) alleged that Mr. X had given £12,000 to Chalmers and to a man named Gordon, who was still at large on the Continent and was probably the ring-leader.

Mr. X, when on holiday in Switzerland, met Chalmers, who introduced him to Gordon.

£1,500,000 "PROFIT"

Later, Gordon was supposed to have dealt on the Stock Exchange and to have made £1,500,000 profit.

At a meeting at Montreux a document purporting to be a cheque for £2,000 was handed by Gordon to Chalmers, who said to Mr. X, "Gordon's made two thousand on that deal."

They met again at Geneva, and an allowed cheque was shown for £4,000.

It was later suggested by Gordon that they should subscribe £50,000 sterling and deposit it on the Bourse to show they were of good standing.

Mr. X was asked to subscribe £12,000 but when it came to Gordon's signature he said he could not as his attorney had taken the key of the safe with him when he had been called away.

Chalmers had the effrontery to come over with Mr. X and stay with him in Kent while the money was raised at the bank by securities.

A misfortune then happened, owing to another slip, and the whole of the £50,000 was lost.

"At last, the victim of these plausible rascals got suspicious," added Mr. Vine. "Chalmers and Gordon suggested they should go to Milan, but Mr. X sent a cable to his bank, and when Chalmers arrived at the Bank of England he was arrested."

Inspector Glasspool said there were previous convictions against Chalmers, one in England and the others abroad.

National Party, absorbing various traditional elements of his forces which had been under separate commands, such as the Spanish fascists, Carlist monarchists and conservatives.

The makeup of the new government is being drafted by a group headed by Eduardo Aunós, Catalan lawyer and Minister of Labour during the late Primo de Rivera's dictatorship under the monarchy.

The plan will be formally approved within a month and soon afterward the will issue decrees applying it to the 25 Spanish provinces, Balearic Islands and north African possessions under his control.

RAIL SPEED-UP A STRAIN ON MEN

RECORD-BREAKING by main-line expresses like the Flying Scotsman and the new Coronation Scot imposes heavy strain on the men on the footplate, who in the end are responsible for the safeness of the journey.

Modern conditions of speeding-up takes toll of the railwayman's mental and physical health as certainly as it did of those engaged in road transport.

These statements were made by Mr. W. J. R. Squance, speaking for the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, when the Railway Staff National Tribunal's hearing of the railway unions' demand for revision of wages and conditions was resumed at the Ministry of Labour. Sir Arthur Salter is chairman.

He put forward the general speeding-up as a justification for the union's claim of two weeks' holiday with pay.

LITTLE TIME FOR MEALS

In many cases, Mr. Squance said, drivers and firemen had difficulty in obtaining time for meals and attend to the engines.

"Safe travel on the railways," he added, "however long the journey or fast the speed, depends on the judgment of the engineer."

"The danger, if any, arises from the way speed is reduced and the train brought to a standstill."

"A train travelling at 90 miles an hour covers 44 yards a second, and takes nine times as far to stop as one travelling at 30 miles an hour."

The hearing was adjourned.



DROLL DEMONSTRATION—*Quel plaisir!*—What fun these droll Frenchmen are having with this "wounded" man! Just to show the Aviation Congress in Douai how the straps of this new-fangled stretcher could hold a patient in any position, they turned the patient upside-down. And as grandpop used to say about us youngsters, it's a wonder his brains don't fall out!

ACTIONS FOR BREACH OF PROMISE

Often Used As "Instrument Of Blackmail"

THE QUEST OF REFORM

THAT the reform of the law concerning actions for breach of marriage is overdue may perhaps be inferred from the fact that the House of Commons passed a motion for its abolition as long ago as 1879. The motion was brought forward by Sir Farre Herschell, afterwards the first Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor and opposed by the late Lord Halsbury, then Sir Hardinge Giffard, so that the warriors in this legal battle were worthy champions. Lord Herschell won, but Lord Halsbury prevailed, for nothing whatever has been done about it since.

Originally, of course, questions of money for the letters he could have in any way related to being treated as a blackmailer, and marriage were matters for the Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Court only. This tribunal had a short way of dealing with the fickle. On proof of the facts, it pronounced the simple, yet awful, "Sentence of matrimony, commanding solemnization, cohabitation, consummation, and tracation, such as it becometh man and wife to have," according to a law of Edward VI. This "specific performance" as lawyers might call it, was however, abolished in 1754, but long before then, King's Bench Judges had entertained civil actions for damages for breach of promise.

This form of action has continued to the present day (writes the legal correspondent of the *Observer*). By a later statute the plaintiff, almost invariably a woman, has to adduce some evidence of the promise independent of her own oath that it was made, and, by a change of procedure affecting other actions, both plaintiff and defendant are competent witnesses (which was not so when Mrs. Bardell sued Mr. Pickwick).

The case for abolition is mainly founded on the fact that the form of action is copiously used as an instrument of blackmail. As to this possibility, lawyers can testify more certainly than the general public, for the worst cases are those which never come into court, being "settled"—that is, successfully invoked by the blackmailer. The man might have bought furniture, etc., of no further value to him, and the woman plaintiff bridal garments and trousseau, etc. The latter, but not the former, would be allowed damages for throwing up her job on the promise. The evidence would be strictly confined to the promise and the material loss, and letters would not explicitly proving the defendant's moral reputation, even though there is not a rag of evidence of the promise.

LONG ENGAGEMENT

The second class, open only to women, would be for damages for loss of opportunity of marriage during the period of engagement, without any allegation of seduction. Reasonably heavy damages should follow a long engagement, but it might be best to confine this action to women over twenty-five.

The cases where seduction is alleged may, perhaps, be compared to the discretionary cases in divorce, the plaintiff acknowledging moral offence. These should be subject to much stricter rules to prevent blackmail. One most important matter would be that, in the cause-list, official numbers only should appear, without names, as is already arranged in the case of bankruptcy before adjudication, lest the credit of a solvent person should be endangered. This reform and it should apply also to divorce—could easily be brought about without further legislation. Those who can make the requisite changes, however, appear to be totally indifferent to the extreme convenience of their present practice to actual and potential blackmailers.

Commenting on the plea of Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., that marriage should be made "more attractive and tolerable," Miss Allson Nellans, secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, said:

"There is no doubt that most young people want to marry, but there are all sorts of difficulties in the way. They find that rents are too high for them, that children are not wanted in flats, that continuity of work is uncertain, and the prospect of being 'on the dole' is absolutely terrifying."

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of a Lancashire Sketch from London

CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Radio Programme Broadcast by Z.B.W. on Wavelengths of 355 metres (845 kc's.) 31.40 metres (9.52 m.c.s.) H.R.T.

12.30-2.15 p.m. European Programme.

12.30 Roy Fox and His Orchestra.

Fox Trot—When Is A Kiss Not A Kiss (Film: Champagne Waltz); Fox Trot—Gone (Film: Love on the Run); Fox Trot—The Night Is Young; And You're So Beautiful; Waltz—Seal It With A Kiss (Film: That Girl From Paris); Fox Trot—Graz With Love (Film: This'll make you whistle); Fox Trot—Mugnolino In The Moonlight (Film: Follow Your Heart); Fox Trot—I Was Saying To The Moon (Film: Go West, Young Man).

12.50 Turner Layton (Tenor).

Lonely Street (Porter); When Evening Comes (Stanton); Sailing Home With The Tide (Watson, Denby and Connally).

1 Local: Time Signal and Weather Report.

1.03 Schumann, Sonata in D Minor, Op. 121 (Violin and Piano).

Hephzibah and Yehudi Menuhin, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Movements.

1.24 Schumann's Songs by Rita Glusker (Soprano).

Meine Rose; Schone Fremde, Piano accompaniment by Gerald Moore.

1.30 Reuter Press; Rugby Press; Local: Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.40 Variety.

Humorous—I'm Bettin' The Roll On Roamer; The Return Of Abdul Abdul Amir, Frank Crumit; Charlie Kunz, Piano Medley, No. 3; Intro: With Plenty of Money and You; Let's Put Our Heads Together; Moonlight and Shadows; With Plenty of Money and You; I Need You; What Will I Tell My Heart; The Love Bug Will Bite You, Charlie Kunz (Piano); Humorous—Building A Chickie House, Will Evans; Come-diene—I Think Of What You Used To Think Of Me; Like The Big Pots Do, Gracie Fields; Vocal—Josephine Steiner, Burton and Jason; Marie Louise (Melsel), Browning Mummery (Tenor); Orchestra and Organ—Ray Noble Medley: Intro: Brighter than the sun; If you'll say 'yes' Cherie; Love is the sweetest thing; By the Fireside; What more can I ask; Why stars come out at night; The very thought of you; Goodnight sweetheart; Anton and The Paramount Theatre Orchestra; London: Reginald Poort (Organ).

2.15 Close Down.

5-8 p.m. European Programme.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

5 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Roof-garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

1. Swing for Sale; 2. Someone to care for me; 3. Who's that knocking at my heart; 4. Swing High, Swing Low.

5.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.20 5. Where the Lazy River Goes by; 6. There's Something in the Air; 7. It's Swell of you; 8. On Moonlight Bay.

5.35 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.45 9. Where is the Sun; 10. Old Plantation; 11. Melody for Two;

12. An Excuse for Dancing.

6. Studio—Children's Concert.

6.45 Haydn Quartet in G Major, Op. 64, No. 4. Played by the Pro Arte Quartet.

7.02 Richard Crooks (Tenor).

Open Your Window To The Morn (Roden—Phillips); If I Should Send A Rose (Shunyon—Shilkret); Arise O Sun (Lockton—Day).

7.12 Marek Weber and His Orchestra.

La Belle Helene—Selection (Offenbach); Contrasts—Potpourri Of Famous Melodies (Robrecht); Her First Dance (Heykens); The Music Comes (Strauss); Love's Dream After The Ball (Ozibulka); Irda Waltz (From Operette; In The Realm of Irra; Lincke).

7.40 Closing Local Stock Quotations and Hongkong Exchange Market Report.

7.45 London Relay—A Day at Blackpool.

A Lancashire sketch in dramatic form, by Tom Slimm.

8 Local: Time Signal, Weather Report and Announcements.

8-11 p.m. Chinese Programme.

11 Close Down.

8-11 p.m. European Programme From Z.E.K. On a Frequency of 640 Kilocycles.

8.03 Chopin Concerto No. 1 in E Minor, Op. 11. Played by Arthur Rubinstein (Piano) and the London Symphony Orchestra.

8.35 Songs by Paul Robeson (Bar).

No. John Nol (Sharp); Passing By (Horley-Purcell); Canoe Song (Film: Sanders of the River).

8.45 Light Orchestral Music.

Cuban Serenade (Midgley); Mexican Serenade (Kaschubec); Burnabas Von Geczy and His Orchestra; Waltzes From Vienna and His Orchestra; Waltzes Selection (Strauss); Intro: Introduction; With All My Heart; Morning For Me Love You Still; You Are My Songs; Love Will Find You; To-day; The Star In The Sky; One Hour; Ent'act Music. London Theatre Orchestra conducted by Walfrid Hyden.

9.00 London Relay—Food for Thought. Three short talks on matters of topical interest.

(Continued on Page 5.)

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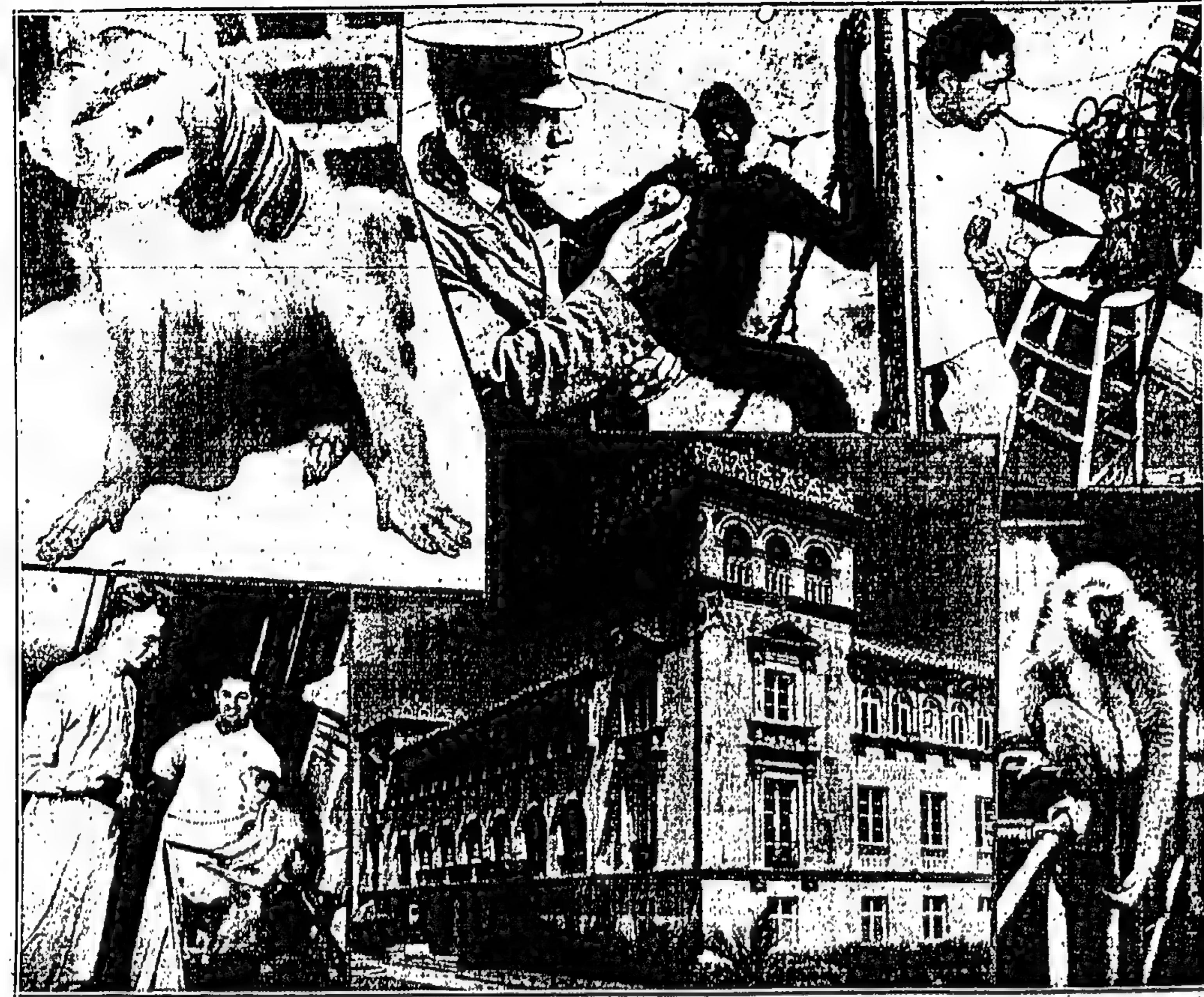
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

NEWS OF THE DAY
IN PICTURES
FROM FAR AND NEAR



MONKEYS GET NEW PLAYGROUND—A tropical Paradise where monkeys may run wild, live as they wish, throw coconuts as they please, is being established by the United States Government on 33-acre Santiago Island off the east coast of Puerto Rico. Technically the animals are gibbons, imported from Siam, to aid in experimental studies of parasites, nutrition and psychology. Studies will be under the supervision of the School of Tropical Medicine, operated by the University of Puerto Rico, under the auspices of Columbia University of New York City. Harvard University also has an interest in the project. Above is the main building of the School of Tropical Medicine in San Juan, maintained by the Insular Government of Puerto Rico. Other pictures are types of monkeys used for experiments. The gibbon ape at top centre is a member of the family that will run wild on Santiago. Three pairs are to be turned loose on the island at the start and if they thrive, 300 more females will be imported and the school will go in for breeding on a large scale. Data obtained in the studies will be available to health agencies, both in the tropics and in the North. Unneeded monkeys probably will join the 12,000 used annually in the U.S.



CHIEF BUSINESS IN SPAIN—Business of war continues in Spain, but these two sentries take time out to rest, as they guard captured Basque trenches at San Roque. They are, of course, Insurgent soldiers. The trenches were northeast of Bilbao, Basque capital recently captured by General Francisco Franco's Insurgent forces, after the city had resisted for weeks.

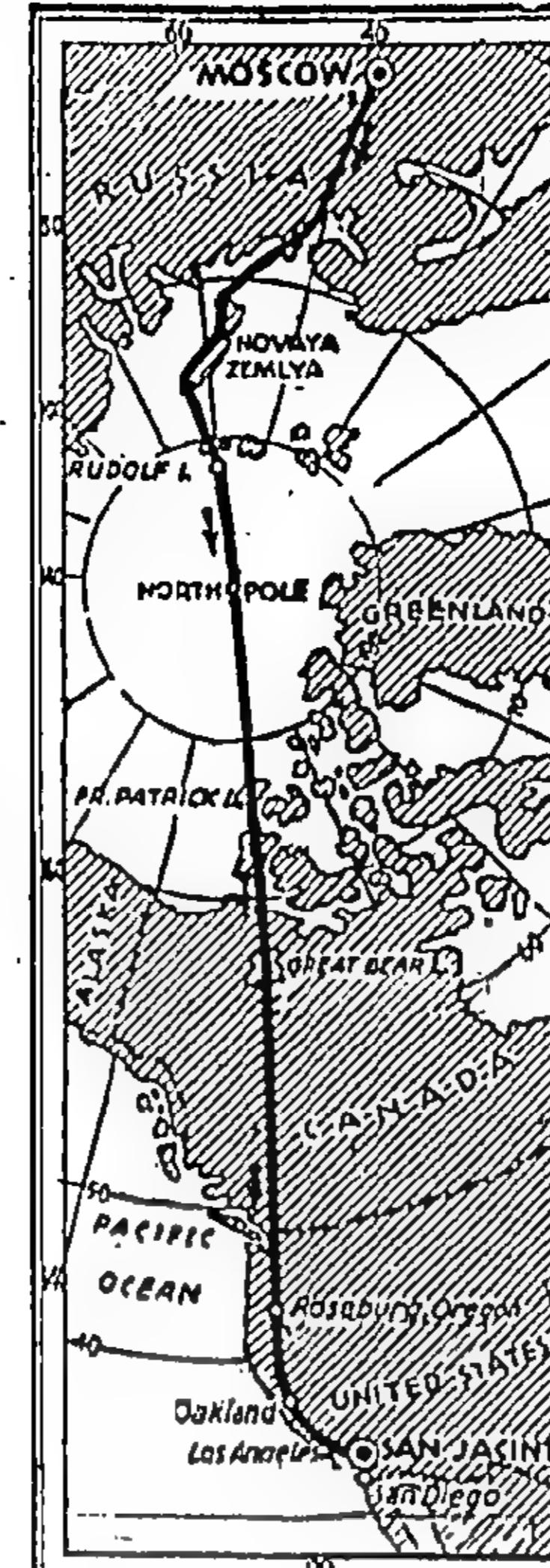


EMIGRATION OF ENVOYS—Recent shake-ups in the State Department sent two of these envoys to new posts abroad. Left to right: Hugh S. Gibson, former Ambassador to Brazil, now Ambassador to Belgium; Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, who headed 18 members of the American Battle Monuments Commission, and Fred Morris Dearing, former Ambassador to Peru, now Minister to Sweden. The pictures were taken as they left New York on the United States liner Manhattan.

Count the "TELEGRAPHS" everywhere

Hongkong Telegraph PHOTONEWS

HAPPENINGS AS SEEN BY THE CAMERA'S EYE



RECORD—Here is the record-breaking, non-stop, long-distance route taken by the Russian fliers, Gronoff, Yumashev and Danilin, over the top of the world, from Moscow to San Jacinto, Cal. The distance was 6,202 miles.



BEAUTY APPRAISED—It took the critical gaze of Jacques Charles and Pierre Sandrin, famed European appraisers of feminine beauty, to decide which of many American girls would form the revue for the new International Casino, opening in New York in August. Here M. Charles, right, puts two of the candidates through one of many rigid tests, during the judging.



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1,400 BRITONS LEAVE SHANGHAI

Three Destroyers On Way To Waiting Ship With Refugee Throng

THUNDEROUS ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES AS H. K.-BOUND CROWD STEAMS TO SAFETY

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (12.50 p.m.).

Japanese aircraft bombing persistently and Japanese warships and shore batteries firing intermittently on the Chinese trench and artillery positions in Pootung and Chapei, kept Shanghai in a state of tension as 1,400 British women and children went aboard His Majesty's destroyers Duncan, Duchess, and Delight. The destroyers lay off the Bund in the Whangpoo, opposite the Shanghai Club, where the refugees assembled, were checked and taken on tugs at the Bund-side.

The embarkation was carried out smoothly, British seamen again guarding the entrances to the pontoon floats alongside which the tugs drew up. There was no excitement or undue haste.

As the last of the three refugee destroyers started down the river a series of explosions reverberated from Pootung, where Japanese bombers were again at work. Shell-fire from the Japanese warships was speeded up and at the same time Chinese guns in Kiangwan area dropped a quick succession of shells on the Japanese positions in northern Shanghai. Japanese field pieces replied.

The Japanese warships docked on the Hongkew side of the river previously, moved into mid-stream to leave a clear channel for the three British destroyers and their passengers, bound for the Empress of Asia somewhere near Woosung.—Reuter.

FUSILIERS IN "HOT" AREA TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS

Shanghai, Aug. 19. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers from Hongkong to-day took over "B" Sector of Hongkew's defence line, which is bounded by North Bund, Boundary, North Soochow and North Chekiang Road. Here British volunteers have been subjected to heavy showers of shrapnel from Japanese explosives dropped on the North Station during the past five days.

Japanese warships intensified their bombardment of Pootung and the front during the night and in the early morning. Searchlights are trying to locate machine-gun snipers who have been spraying the Japanese warships incessantly.

U.S. marines and Shanghai Volunteers conveyed to the International Settlement to-day from near-by Chinese villages 40,000 bags of rice, with which to feed the 1,000,000 homeless refugees in the city. They also brought in 50,000 pounds of butter.

Chinese estimate the Japanese casualties since the opening of hostilities in the Shanghai area at 2,500, including those in Tuesday's operations.—United Press.

JAPANESE FAIL TO LAND

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (5 a.m.). Despite the heavy bombardment opened by the Japanese warships in the Whangpoo River, the Chinese forces prevented the Japanese marines from landing on the Pootung side of the river last night.

Several attempts were made by the attackers to reach shore from the vessels, but each time they were driven back by withering machine-gun fire from the Chinese troops entrenched in the area.—Central News.

CHINESE RAIDERS OUT

Shanghai, Aug. 19 (4 a.m.). A Chinese air raid over Shanghai took place at 8 o'clock last night (Continued on Page 4.)

LEAVE SHANGHAI

IN JAPAN'S HANDS



Peking, ancient capital of China, is now ruled by Japanese troops. According to Chinese authorities, there has been much looting by troops of the forces of occupation, unarmed Chinese police being helpless to prevent it. Most of the Chinese newspapers have ceased to publish and university professors and other leaders in the community are leaving for southern cities. Above is pictured the entrance to one of the city's gates, which were thrown open to the Japanese army by Chang Tze-chung in the absence of General Sung Cheh-yuan.

STOP PRESS NEWS

URGE FULL EVACUATION

Washington, Aug. 18. American diplomats in China are now warning all Americans in Shanghai and other danger spots who have no urgent reason for remaining, to evacuate, according to a statement made by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to-day.

Previously advice to evacuate was confined to women and children. It is now extended to tourists, teachers and missionaries. The State Department considers only engineers of the Shanghai water and electric systems and diplomats have a sufficiently important reason for remaining there and Mr. Hull expects some 1,700 will evacuate by the week-end, leaving about 2,000 Americans in Shanghai.

JAPANESE AND WELCH FUSILIERS

Shanghai, Aug. 19. The Japanese Naval Attaché states that Japanese troops are attempting to co-operate with the Royal Welch Fusiliers on guard duty in the "B" sector at Boundary Road, opposite North Station.—United Press.

REFUGEES LEAVE

Shanghai, Aug. 19. British women and children assembled in front of Hamilton House at 9.30 this morning, several street buses manned by steel-helmeted British Volunteers awaiting to transport them to the French Bund, where they later boarded launches which conveyed them to H.M. ships Duncan, Delight and Duchess, moored in mid-stream, by which they were taken down stream to the Empress of Asia at Woosung. As the refugees arrived by rickshaw and motor-car they were met by fifty sailors from H.M.S. Duncan, who handled the baggage and assisted in caring for the children. They also served as a guard on board the buses.

A hundred Danes, a hundred Norwegians and forty Swedes departed yesterday aboard the Barber Wilhelmsen liner *Tulshan*, bound for Hongkong. This leaves 230 Danes, 200 Norwegians and 100 Swedes in Shanghai. Officials stated that no further evacuations had been planned.—United Press.

RELATIONS SEVERED

Lisbon, Aug. 19. Portugal has severed diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

CHOLERA CASES

Fifty-five further cases of cholera were notified during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day. Thirty-nine were from the Victoria registration district.

FLAGSHIP NEARLY HIT

"At about 11 o'clock, when least expected, three Chinese aeroplanes appeared and whizzed, it would appear, straight for us. As it proved it was the Japanese flagship they were attacking. We were quite near enough to it to feel uncomfortable, and, in a short time, bombs began to drop down from the sky. They landed so close to the flagship that I believe that, had it not been for (Continued on Page 7.)

PEACE PLANS ARE PRESSED

Britain's Formula Being Carried To Nations Concerned

London, Aug. 18.

The British Ambassadors at Nanking and Tokyo have been instructed to approach the Chinese and Japanese Governments with a view to neutralising the Shanghai area, it is learned to-day.

It is proposed that China and Japan both withdraw their forces from the area and that Great Britain should undertake the responsibility of protecting Japanese residents, provided France and the United States will assist her.

The demarcation of the limits of the area to be neutralised would be a matter for local discussion, it is suggested.

It is felt that these proposals should test the genuineness of the Japanese contention that their forces are only operating in Shanghai to protect Japanese lives and property, it is stated.—Reuter.

RELIEF APPROPRIATION PLANES SHOT DOWN

Washington, Aug. 19.

The Generalissimo's Headquarters announce that up to Tuesday, thirty-two Japanese planes have been shot down, twenty-five of these being heavy bombers. Eight Japanese planes yesterday raided the Chinese aerodrome at Pingpu, wounding seven Chinese anti-aircraft men.—Reuter.

EVACUATION AT TSINGTAO

Tsingtao, Aug. 19.

It is officially announced that all N.Y.K. vessels are to be used for the evacuation of Japanese women and children here. Completion of the evacuation is expected to-morrow, when three Japanese vessels are (Continued on Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN GUARDING HER INTERESTS WELL

U. S. Also Stiffening Far East Policy

London, Aug. 19.

Exaggerated or incorrect reports, not carried by Reuter, about the British evacuation plans at Shanghai, have brought a categorical denial from an authoritative source stating that far from any suggestion of British interests in Shanghai being left to look after themselves, they will be resolutely guarded.

Only those who want to leave and those who ought to will be moved to Hongkong, it is stated emphatically.

Following Tuesday's meeting, the Cabinet issued a statement, and it is emphasised that it meant what it said: namely, that the Government will adopt all possible measures to safeguard British lives and interests.—Reuter.

TROOPS FOR SHANGHAI?

Singapore, Aug. 19. Although nothing has been definitely fixed at present, there is a strong possibility that the Middlesex Battalion will proceed to Shanghai.—Reuter.

that the Government has decided, under no circumstances, to abandon commercial and economic interests in Shanghai at present.—United Press.

U. S. POLICY HARDENING

London, Aug. 19. The co-operation of the United States with other powers in India and elsewhere will be continued.

BRITISH INTERESTS

MAKE THESE AT HOME-

The sun-dress has shaped panels in the skirt, which make it practical for soasido tennis as well as beach wear. A sleeveless matching jacket parinars the second frock, with its original collar and cuffs.

JUST twenty and all out for fresh air and sunshine, yet how a lovely day can be spoilt by the wrong frock or the feeling that your hat, bag or shoes are not just right with the rest of your outfit.

When you are young, molehills are apt to assume mountain-like proportions, so before I go on to describe today's patterns here is a word of advice on summer colour schemes.

Do, please, keep your wash frocks, however many you have, to three or four shades—this allows plenty of choice—and make one set of accessories do for two or three dresses.

For instance, with brown or blue the following colours blend beautifully—most shades of blue from love in the mist to bright cornflower, green from pale leaf shades to quite brilliant hues, china or coral pink, orange, lemon, terra cotta, coral, sand, beige, white and off white.

Bear in mind, too, that beige and white accessories tone in with most shades successfully. In addition, they are cool looking and give a summary note to an outfit!

They are particularly selected for those who do not make many of their own clothes and are really easy-to-make styles for the amateur with the minimum of seams.

I want you to study the back view of pattern No. 1054. You will notice that it has a smart slashed bodice.

This little sun dress is cut with shaped panels in the back of the skirt as well as the front. It will, therefore, serve as a useful tennis frock as there is plenty of room to run about the court. Size 34in. bust takes 24 yds. 30in. fabric. Sizes obtainable are 32, 34, 36 and 38in. bust.

Don't you like the cheeky collar and cuffs of pattern No. 1055. In blue and white it would have a smart nautical air. The front is double breasted, and there is a sleeveless matching jacket.

There is a size range of sizes available, 32, 34, 36, and 38in. bust. Size 36in. bust takes 41 yds. 30in. material. 13 yds. contrast.

A coat to slip on over frocks is an indispensable item of your summer

To Wear on the Beach



A slip-on coat is a useful holiday extra. Camel hair cloth would be a good choice for material.

Science Looks At Marriage

MARRIAGE need no longer be a wife are living and happily married, lottery. The science of marriage this improves their daughter's out- prophecy is now being investigated look for happiness. The same principles and the preliminary results make it apply to the husband. "In- clear that by strict adherence to the laws" evidently do not develop their rules by chances of a happy marriage full potentialities as trouble-makers can be greatly improved. A century until they are widowed.

hence, courting couples should be Brothers and sisters on the wife's side decrease the chances of happiness calculated to several places of happiness by about 20 per cent. On the husband's side the decrease is not so large.

No fewer than forty factors enter into the success or failure of marriage. Each factor has been given a different "weight." Perhaps it does not need science to tell us that the wider their margin of safety from domestic discord, wide discrepancies between the cultural level of husband and wife are prolific sources

in accordance with the findings of commonsense and comedians.

The husband's mother is the "in-law" who affects a marriage most seriously. With cool detachment, science has calculated that if the husband's mother is dead the chances are that the couple will live a life of harmony. The bride's father is next in importance on the list of potential marriage-wreckers. If he is not quite good, the prospects of happiness are quite good. If both these parents are dead, the odds are in favour of happiness.

Parents, however, according to science, have their uses before marriage. If a father advises against a marriage, take heed. His advice is much better than a mother's. Science goes so far as to say that as a general rule it is safe to disregard a mother's advice, whether for or against.

Happiness Chances

When a wife has outside interests, her marriage is more likely to turn out successful than that of the wife who clings to the old maxim that the place of a woman is in the home. This wife increases the chances of success in marriage.

Husbands and wives who loved their parents are likely to be happy with each other. Those whose city life calls for more adjustments than those brought up in rural communities. This is another unexpected announcement.

Young people bred in cities find greater difficulty in making marital adjustments than those brought up in rural communities. This is another unexpected announcement.

Many people believe that the opposite is the case, owing to the fact that city life calls for more adjustments than country life. The comparative monotonous and it more difficult to make failure of city-bred couples is probably due to the nervous strain of city adjustments in the married state.

Happiness is hereditary. Subject life, rather than to failure to make for "in-laws" if both parents of the

BITS TO CUT OUT

Anti-Ant

If you are bothered with ants in your cupboards paint all round the inside edges and crevices with creosote. Keep a piece of camphor on each shelf.

White Linen

TAKE three or four thin slices of lemon (the rind should be cut off) and put them in your boiler with white clothes and house linen. It will help to give your clothes a white, well-cared-for look.

Moths Beaten

At this time of the year most women are waging war against an invading army of moths, mosquitoes and flies.

Perhaps the greatest of these annoyances are the moths. Their silence enables them to get on with the good work in peace.

The moth menace is on the increase. The reason for this is probably central heating, and the fact that most houses these days possess boilers, which means that they are warmer than they used to be, thus making the moths far more at home.

When furniture or carpets have been badly attacked by moths, there is only one safe method of guarding against further damage, and that is to have the article concerned treated to a special baking process now in use.

Most big furniture stores and upholsterers undertake this work fairly inexpensively, and it really is necessary to have it done, for other articles of furniture might easily become infected in the same way.

There are liquids which can be safely sprayed upon all kinds of delicate fabrics, and even animals, and are a splendid preventive.

Sweet Scents

MAKE false hem of a matching material, fill them with lavender and tack them to the edges of your net curtains. Summer breezes will blow the scent into your room.

Coat hangers padded with lavender impart their freshness to your clothes or make an attractive gift for a friend.

A large shallow bowl of polished copper or china, filled with lavender flowers and placed on a table or an old chest, gives character to your hall.

DO TEACH YOUR KIDDIES HOW TO PLAY

A GREAT many mothers, whether they leave their child to the amah or not, regard play as a natural process the child will learn by himself. This is true, and it is also not true. Just as the child will probably learn to speak eventually, even if he is not assisted, so he will learn to play, but unless he has the proper guidance he will not learn to play properly.

So often out here one meets the child who can't play by himself ("Won't," his mother usually says) who must have an amah or mother or another child to play with him. This is a sad reflection on his parent.

A young child should learn to amuse himself, and given the right toys, and having been taught to use them, he will do so. To be able to play by himself is one of the great assets of his life.

Remember how annoying people are when they cannot sit at home, but must for ever be going out somewhere, simply because they have never learned how to amuse themselves. There won't always be someone for your child to play with, so make certain he learns to amuse himself in this way.

His amusement lies in finding out something entirely new, in realising that he can do this particular thing himself.

All play is an attempt on the child's part, unconsciously, to fit himself for the part he will play later on. Therefore, encourage such games. Let the child imitate you, or help you if you are doing something in which he can help.

Don't thrust him aside when you are cooking or dusting or sewing, with "go away, you can't do this," but let him help. Give the child a needle and cotton and an old piece of material. She will be perfectly happy imitating Mummy, and thinking she is doing something of value.

If she wants to scrub the floor, give her a bucket of water and a brush in the bathroom, where she can do no harm. Don't all the time say "no"—you will kill her interest, and probably wonder when you get "no" why your child is so lacking in the interest other children show in the normal routine of the house.

Early play is entirely individual. Young children do not play together. They may play beside each other, but their games do not interlock. As the child grows older it will have to learn to play with others, and here a little careful guidance will make life much easier for the child. At first she will resent another taking her toys, will always want everything herself. The answer is to suggest some game the children can play together—tea parties, mummies and daddies, doctors, and so forth and give each its own part, to take turns.

Children play better by themselves, than when they have an annoying adult giving orders. Teach them games, and then leave them to play alone. But do teach them!

M.

Rust-resisting

RUST quickly damages neglected metals. To protect metalwork you want to store, smear it over with vaseline before putting it away.

Use up your Tea leaves

TEA leaves have their uses. Try them for cleaning the inside of narrow-necked bottles. Drain the tea off the leaves and put plenty into the bottle, half fill with warm water, then with your hand over the top of the opening swirl first one way and then the other. Rinse with cold water.

Refresh tired-looking mats with tea leaves. Draw them and sprinkle the wet leaves on the mat; brush off with a stiff broom.

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FRIDAYS 8.30-9.30 P.M.
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The zippiest gal
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OBTAIABLE EVERYWHERE.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The total expenditure up to October, 1937, on behalf of sick and destitute children is estimated at \$20,000, against which the income to date is \$20,000.

The Society asks for the balance of

\$5,000

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LEADERS OF WARRING U.S. TRADE UNION Factions STATE THEIR CASE

JOHN LEWIS INSISTS COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING IS A NECESSITY

(By John L. Lewis
(Written for the United Press)

It is the opinion of the committee for Industrial Organisation that signed contracts are the essence of mutual good will between unions and employers expressed in collective-bargaining. No verbal contract has any standing in business outside verbal contracts between individuals who have supreme confidence in each other.

Businessmen sign leases and papers of incorporation and sales contracts and it is regarded as good form to sign marriage contracts. Wills are frequently signed. Finally, no treaty of peace, whether to end a war or threatened combat, is finally confirmed without being set down in writing. This is usually recognised as common sense procedure.

In an employer-employee relationship, assuredly the most workable arrangement is one in which a union is recognised as the exclusive bargaining agent. Obviously, no employer could make a different kind of a contract with one group of employees than with another.

A union representing a majority of employees wants to be recognised exclusively by the management in order to insure its right to live and protect itself from the employer's act of organising counter-agencies to supplant and displace it.

Again, in collective-bargaining, it must be remembered that the check-off is not necessarily an essential but is merely a matter of convenience. It can be entered into by mutual agreement between employer and employees' union.

This is also true of the closed shop. The closed shop is not fundamentally necessary. For example, all publishers and printing establishments have closed shop agreements with the printing trades unions. I assume this is because the contracting parties have mutually agreed upon such procedure.

On the other hand, in the coal mining industry, contracts contain no closed shop verbiage. We don't quibble over it and yet an efficient union exists in the industry embracing all the men who work in the mines.

These two items—the closed shop and the check-off—are only incidental to the major problems of collective-bargaining. Unfortunately, they are too frequently used as Red Herrings by the employers and are given a degree of consideration above their actual importance.

WORKERS' DEMAND

In many industries the workers will continue to demand continuation of the check-off arrangement for collecting of dues merely as a matter of business expediency. Just so long as the employers operate their own check-off in deducting from the gross wages of workers all items of company charges—which in many industries is a formidable list—it seems logical that a similar convenience should be afforded the union.

It is only one more charge—one more deduction from the pay check. Some companies now make a practice of not only deducting fees for equipment—such as mining tools—and insurance, but also have checked off for Liberty Loans Bonds or church contributions.

You ask me whether members of the committee for Industrial Organisation who locally support strikes called by the American Federation of Labour or other groups will be encouraged or punished or ignored for their sympathetic activities. This is my answer:

The C.I.O. has never opposed any strike on the part of the American Federation of Labour. It has co-operated everywhere. It is our policy to be friendly to other labour organisations and to assist and aid them in obtaining improvements in their wage structures and working conditions.

Finally, this the situation regarding the prospects of "peace" between the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. ten of the 30 or more international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. were suspended from the American Federation of Labour.

TWO YEARS FOR THEFT OF £10,000

£25,700 IN THE HANDS OF CERTAIN PEOPLE.

Sentence of two years' hard labour was passed by the Recorder (Sir Holman Gregory, K.C.) at the Old Bailey recently on James Alfred Leslie Nicol, aged 38, a bank cashier, of Emerson-drive, Hornchurch, who pleaded guilty to stealing £10,071 from the Manor Park branch of Barclays Bank. He was employed there as first cashier.

Mr. E. J. P. Cussen (prosecuting) said that Nicol made a statement in which he said he loaded a suitcase with £1 and 10s. notes.

"Nicol," he said, "gave an account of his movements until he was taken into custody. The matters he refers to have received the close attention of the police, and no doubt such information as is available will be

acted upon. I do not propose to say more than that. When he was arrested only £43 was found on him."

The Recorder—he says in the statement that £25,700 is in the hands of certain people. You do not want that disclosed?

Mr. Cussen—No.

A police officer said that Nicol, who had a wife and three children, had given way to drink.

Washington. John L. Lewis and William Green informed the 6,000,000 workers unionised into the committee for Industrial Organisation and the American Federation of Labour that although there was no present prospect for peace between the two factions, rank-and-file support of strike, called by either group would be tolerated by the other.

In the following signed statements, Lewis and Green say expressly that workers in one organisation who have supported strikers affiliated with the other have not been disciplined and that friendly relations among the mass of trades unionists are expected to continue.

However, both leaders admit that prospects of peace between the C.I.O. and A.F. of L. are dim. Green said: "There are no immediate prospects of peace." Lewis said: "Any talk of peace must come from the American Federation of Labour."

Green intimated publicly for the first time that further action against the C.I.O. will be taken at the next A.F. of L. convention. In addition, Green insisted the tactics of a general strike as "revolution."

Lewis says for the first time that the closed shop and check-off are merely incidental problems in collective-bargaining and not essentials. —United Press.



ROYAL BOW—King George greets Scottish officers who welcomed him and his family to Edinburgh, ancient Scottish capital. Keys of the City were presented to him in a unique ceremony.

BOYS' 80 HOURS A WEEK

REVELATIONS of how

boys transferred from the distressed areas are over-worked are made in the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Following a complaint, a visit was paid to a small unregistered factory in which wireless aerials were made.

"It disclosed," says the report, "some very serious cases of illegal employment, boys of 14 to 17 years of age having worked as many as 80 hours a week."

"The normal period of employment for one boy during the previous six months had been:

Mondays to Fridays: 7.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Sundays: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

LURE OF EXTRA PAY

"The boys had been brought from the distressed areas and appeared to have been willing to work the long hours for the sake of extra pay."

"As difficulty was experienced in obtaining evidence in regard to the past employment, proceedings were taken for illegal employment on Sunday and a fine of £4 10s. (including costs) was imposed."

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, will be interested to hear of this case. Time and again the complaint has been made that youngsters taken from the distressed areas are being overworked, but so far the Ministry of Labour has been able to stave off criticism.

Unfortunately, in these cases the well is often only lifted when a complaint is made.

acted upon. I do not propose to say more than that. When he was arrested only £43 was found on him."

The Recorder—he says in the statement that £25,700 is in the hands of certain people. You do not want that disclosed?

Mr. Cussen—No.

A police officer said that Nicol, who had a wife and three children, had given way to drink.

AND WILLIAM GREEN CONDEMNS SYSTEM OF GENERAL STRIKES

(By William Green
(Written for the United Press)

It is the opinion of the American Federation of Labour that stability of industrial relations in employment calls for the negotiation of wage agreements through collective bargaining. When said agreements are negotiated they ought to be signed by the representatives of labour and of industry.

A signed agreement is evidence of good faith. Furthermore, an agreement properly drawn, covering hours, wages and conditions of employment, will serve to avoid confusion and controversy.

DIFFICULTIES REALISED

The American Federation of Labour realises the difficulties which are met locally when a strike is inaugurated by the C.I.O. organisation. Naturally workers, regardless

of organisation affiliation, are sympathetic to their fellow workers who engage in a strike to improve conditions of employment.

They usually live together, associate together, and are acquainted with each other in the different communities where strikes occur. The American Federation of Labour has not disciplined or penalised the members of the American Federation of Labour unions locally because of sympathy and cooperation extended to workers in strike, regardless of organisation affiliation.

Ordinarily, however, unions affiliated with the C.I.O. have no claims for support or assistance from the American Federation of Labour. They ought to become a part of the American Federation of Labour before calling for support and assistance.

It is rather inconsistent for them to ask for the support of the American Federation of Labour when it is the avowed purpose of the C.I.O. to make war upon the American Federation of Labour and to destroy it.

A general strike can not be inaugurated without violating contracts honourably entered into. The American Federation of Labour believes in the observance of contracts and the maintenance of said contracts inviolate.

One of the chief assets of the American Federation of Labour is the record it made during one-half century of negotiating wage agreements and maintaining them inviolate.

Furthermore, general strikes mean revolution. The innocent victims of a general strike in a community will not long tolerate such action, consequently public opinion turns against strikers when they engage in a general strike. For these reasons, the American Federation of Labour can not extend approval to general strikes.

There are no immediate prospects of peace between the American Federation of Labour and the C.I.O. The standing committee created more than eight months ago by the executive council to confer with a committee from the C.I.O. has not thus far been discharged.

RIVAL ORGANISATION

There is grave danger that an increase in the membership of organised labour will be offset because of the bitter division which occurred in the ranks of labour. The C.I.O. movement set up as a dual, rival organisation to the American Federation of Labour, has created division, discord and hate within the ranks of labour.

As a result of the creation of this dual movement, labour has been ripped and torn into warring factions. No reasonable minded person can fail to appreciate the full significance of this division which has been created within the ranks of labour through the organisation of the C.I.O.

All reasonable minded men who are members of the American Federation of Labour and who are its friends hope that eventually unity and solidarity will again be established.

The next convention of the American Federation of Labour, which will be held at Denver, Colo., beginning October 4, 1937, will decide what further action will be taken toward organisations which have accepted membership in the committee for Industrial Organisation.

The American Federation of Labour has assisted organisations outside the American Federation of Labour. We have always maintained very friendly relationship with the transportation unions.

We desire that right, however, to determine what organisations we will help and what appeals for assistance and help will be refused.

Six Men Earn £287,030

Warner Baxter Leads

New York, July 15. Here are six men of Hollywood and the money they earned last year (as revealed here to-day):

Actor Warner Baxter: £6,870
Actor Gary Cooper: £6,000
Producer Daryl Zanuck: £2,000
Director Roy del Ruth: £47,000
Actor George Raft: £40,000
Producer Wesley Ruggles: £27,500

Add those figures up. They come to £287,030—enough to pay for a fleet of seven Atlantic flying-boats like Britain's Caledonia.

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W. G. HARRISON,
Secretary, Urban Council,
18th August, 1937.

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HEROIN TRAFFIC

MAN GETS THREE YEARS

Sentenced of three years' hard labour was passed by the Chief Justice, Sir Athol MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions this morning on Lam Ping, 25, unemployed, who was found guilty of unlawful possession of 20,049 heroin pills.

The following comprised the Jury: Messrs. H. F. Roerick (Foreman), Chan Shau-shuk, P. E. Servanin, E. M. da Rocha, Tan Hong-lee, V. P. Schellinckx and Au Wai-suen.

According to Mr. M. J. Abbott, who prosecuted, accused was tried on the third floor of 103 Bonham Strand, East, on the morning of July 4, following a raid by a party of Revenue Officers who gained admittance by saying they had come to inspect the water taps. The premises consisted of a ring and a cubicle, which accused rented for \$13 a month and which was fitted up as a heroin pill factory.

Accused was subsequently charged and in reply he said he had been in Hongkong for only six days and was told to look after the premises by a certain person.

Revenue Officer J. L. Stephen, and Mr. H. A. Taylor, Government Monopoly Analyst, testified to having taken part in the raid, and formal evidence was given by Senior Revenue Officer A. W. Guinnane and Ma Siu-kwong, police interpreter.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
LATEST BRITISH FIGURES

London, Aug. 18.

The Board of Trade index number of industrial production in the United Kingdom in the second quarter of the year was 2.3 per cent. higher than in the previous quarter and 9.1 per cent. above the June quarter of 1936. Index numbers for the three periods, with the year 1936 as a base, were 134.7, 132.7 and 123.5 respectively.

The most important increases in activity recorded in the June quarter, compared with the same quarter of last year, were in respect of electrical, engineering, shipbuilding, iron and steel, chemicals and textiles. There was also a substantial rise for non-ferrous metals.—British Wireless.

Nazi Military Camps May Be Active in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 18. Investigation of complaints that Nazi organizations in the United States are running military training camps in New Jersey and elsewhere, has been ordered by the Attorney-General, Mr. Homer S. Cummings. The Federal Bureau of Investigation will conduct the inquiry, which will be followed by a formal Government probe if the facts appear to warrant it.—Reuter.

NANKING ALARMS

Nanking, Aug. 18. After a day of peace yesterday, sirens shrieked a warning of approaching Japanese raiders at midnight.

The entire city was plunged into darkness immediately and Chinese planes took off and circled the city. The Japanese failed to appear, however, and the "all clear" was sounded at 1.30 p.m.—Reuter.

DR. RIDE TO BROADCAST

At 7 p.m. to-day Dr. L. T. Ride will broadcast over ZBW an account of his personal experiences in Shanghai on Saturday, August 14.

Seen carrying a wet coat in the street, Chan Ping, aged 31, was stopped and questioned, and admitted stealing the coat, valued at \$4, from No. 235 Jaffe Road. Brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning, charged with larceny, Chan was bound over in the sum of \$50 to be of good behaviour for a year. Inspector A. V. Baker prosecuted.

A woman named Lau Siu, of Nankin village, was fined \$5 by Mr. K. Keen at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of cruelty to several fowls. Eight chickens were tied up in batches of four, and crammed into two small baskets.

CANTONESE ALERT TO DANGER OF AIR RAIDS

Prepared To Fight Any Attacks

Canton, Aug. 18. The situation in Canton to-night is normal, and peace and order have been restored following the report of an attempted air raid by Japanese planes.

Official quarters received an emergency report was received from military posts along the coast at 10.15 this morning stating that four Japanese bombers from an unknown base were flying toward Canton.

An alarm was sent out and thousands sought cover under reinforced buildings, and in bomb-proof dugouts erected in various parts of the city. Meanwhile, the Canton air force immediately sent out eight planes, including six pursuit planes and two bombers, to intercept the invaders. The Chinese machines flew close to Bocca Tigris where they sighted the Japanese planes.

Seeing themselves outnumbered, the Japanese raiders turned and made their escape in a south-westerly direction.

Owing to a heavy rainstorm and the poor visibility, the Chinese planes lost sight of the invading planes, and returned to their base after scouting for an hour.

Prepared For Air Raids

A survey conducted by the Central News Agency here to-day revealed that local authorities have been preparing extensively for possible air raids. Practically all high buildings and hills in Canton and its vicinity have been adapted for mounting anti-aircraft guns.

Towering above the skyline on the Bund, the newly-opened Oi Kwan Hotel, a 15-storey reinforced concrete structure, has at its top a tower, equipped with gun platforms. The roof of the Sun Company's Asia Hotel has been prepared to accommodate anti-aircraft guns. Other high buildings surrounding the city light and power plant are similarly equipped.

The Goddess of Mercy Hill, behind the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Auditorium, has been equipped that it can become an anti-aircraft fortress at a moment's notice. White Cloud Mountain has also been fortified. Every precaution has been taken to guard against damage to the city's power plant in event of an air raid, since the crippling of the plant might contribute to a panic.

A string of observation posts along the coast and between Bocca Tigris and Canton will insure timely warning of the approach of raiding aircraft.

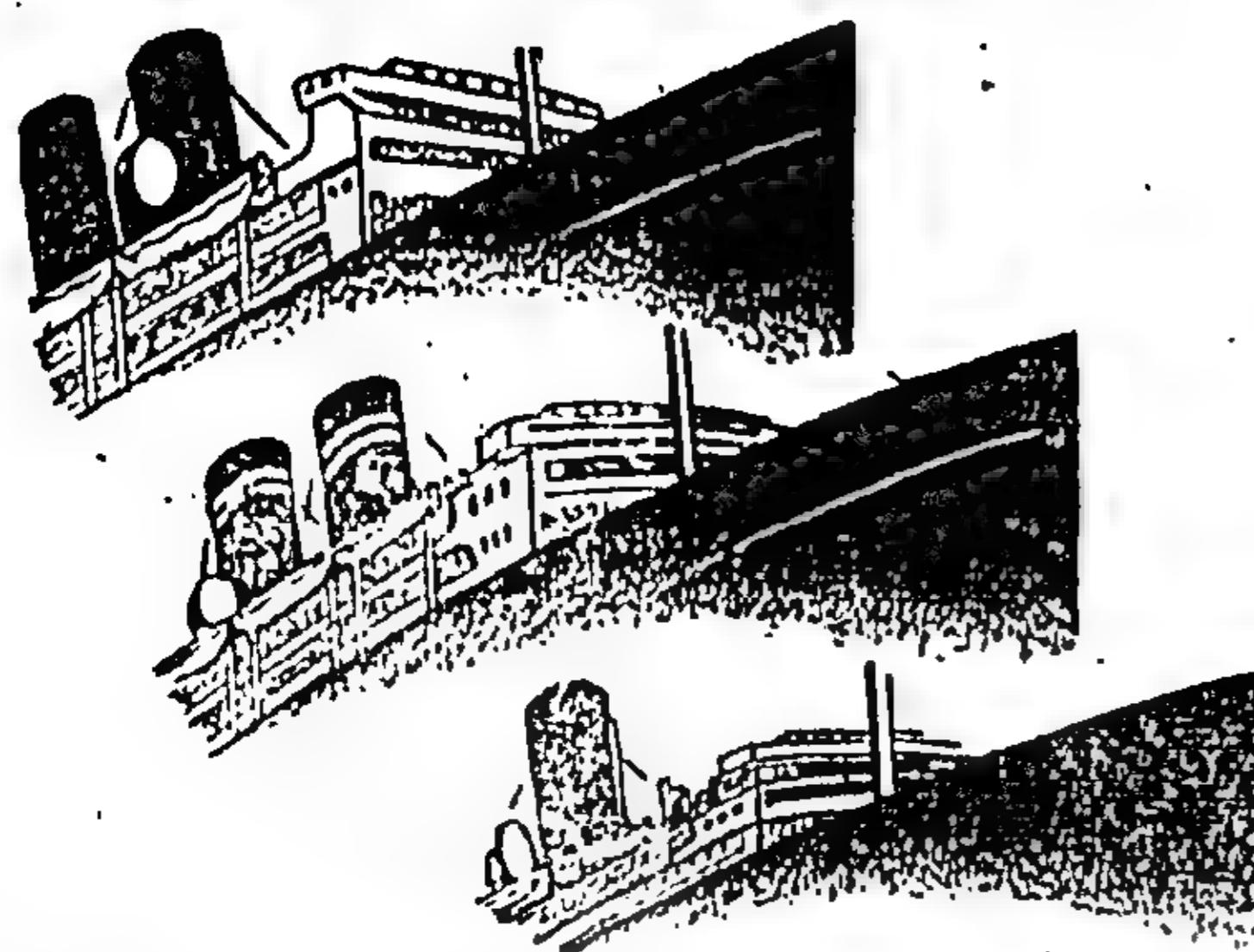
Special attention has been given to the defence of the two bridges across the river at Shekding on the Kowloon-Canton Railway.—Central News.

WATER LEVELS

FOR WEST, NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

The River Conservancy Bureau for Kwangtung Province issues the following report on water levels, in metres, for the West, North and East Rivers.

Place of observation record on W.L. W.L. W.L.



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S.S.	Tons	Hong Kong	About
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MIRZAPORE	7,000	30th Aug.	Strait, Bombay & Karachi.
RANPURA	17,000	4th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
BURDWAN	0,000	11th Sept.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
RAWALPINDI	17,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
JEYPORE	5,000	10th Sept.	Strait, Bombay & Karachi.
CORFU	14,500	2nd Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
SOMALI	7,000	9th Oct.	Marseilles, Havre, London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & Hull.
NALDERA	16,000	16th Oct.	Marseilles & London.

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SIRDHANA	8,000	28th Aug.	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
GAMARIA	5,000	1st Sept.	Straits, Madras & Calcutta.
TALAMBA	7,000	7th Sept.	Singapore & Penang.
SHIRALA	8,000	11th Sept.	Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	25th Sept.	

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS

TANDA	7,000	3rd Sept.	Manila, Robaul, Brisbane, Sydney
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Oct.	Melbourne & Hobart.
NELLORE	7,000	30th Oct.	

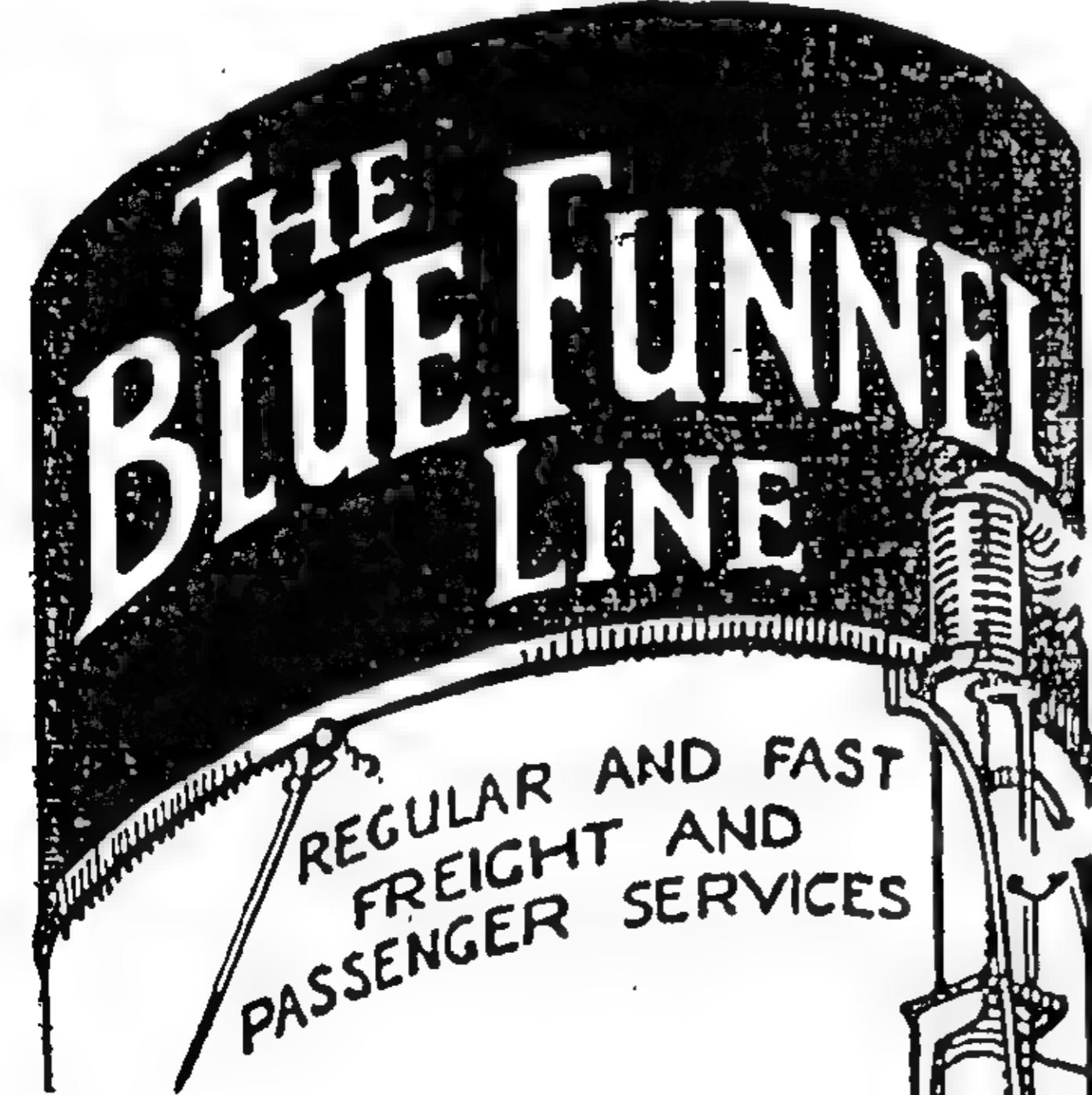
SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

RAWALPINDI	17,000	20th Aug.	Japan.
TILAWA	10,000	2nd Sept.	Asia & Japan.
CORFU	14,500	2nd Sept.	Japan.
SOMALI	7,000	2nd Sept.	Japan.
NANKIN	7,000	2nd Sept.	Japan.
SANTHA	8,000	10th Sept.	Amoy & Japan.
NALDERA	17,000	10th Sept.	Japan.

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MARON sails 4th Sept. for Havre, Liverpool, & Bromborough.

NEW YORK SERVICE

PHEMIUS sails 30th Sept. for Boston, N. Y. Philadelphia & Baltimore via Batavia, Straits & Cape of Good Hope.

PACIFIC SERVICE

TYNDAREUS sails 17th Aug. for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

INDIA SERVICE

MENELAUS Due 23 Aug. From U. K. via Straits. AJAX Due 27 Aug. From U. K. via Straits. CYCLOPS Due 30 Aug. From Europe via Straits.

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Spencer Tracy in "They Gave Him A Gun" showing on Friday at the King's Theatre.

Kwangtung Food Supply

Production Programme Organised

During this time of emergency when the entire nation is facing an unusual crisis, the question of food supply is certainly most important, said Dr. D. Y. Lin, Director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry of Kwangtung in an interview.

"There is no need for fear of a very serious food shortage in this province similar to what we experienced last year," said Dr. Lin. "The harvest of the first rice crop this year, as you must know, has been an unusually bountiful one. According to our recent estimate, there is a total production for the 97 hsien of 61,625,270 piculs and this represents an increase of about 10 per cent. what we generally obtain during normal years, and this is certainly providential. This enormous amount, when reduced to polished rice, should be sufficient for consumption for the Kwangtung population of 33,000,000 people for a period of at least 170 days."

The cultivation of the second or fall rice crop, according to Dr. Lin, is just finished. The abundant rainfall now being experienced promises a good start for the crop, and will mean that the second crop may be just as good as the first, if not better.

SHORTAGE REDUCED

"We must understand, however," Dr. Lin continued, "that during normal years the annual production of rice in this province is 112,000,000 piculs of unpolished rice or approximately 73,000,000 piculs of polished rice; and since the total consumption for the 33 million people is put at 82,500,000 piculs, we usually have a shortage of about 10,000,000 piculs per year. Last year, it will be recalled, both the first and the second crops were below normal due to drought, flood, typhoons and insects, causing a shortage of much more than 10,000,000 piculs. But this year judging from what we already have for the first crop and what we may have for the second crop, our normal shortage will be very much reduced, and if we economize properly by using more sweet potatoes, wheat, and other minor food crops as substitutes for rice, we may become self-supporting."

Asked what his Bureau has decided to do in this time of emergency, Dr. Lin said he had been instructed to organize an Emergency Food Production Programme for the province, and that more than 150,000 would be sent out within the next few days to the various hsien to co-operate with the hsien magistrates in the carrying out of this Province-wide plan.

SCHEME EXPLAINED

According to the programme, the farmers will be given facilities, including loans for the purchase of seeds and fertilizers, and they will be urged to save and to store up their surplus; to cultivate more upland for the production of sweet potato; to make preparation for tillising winter or what they generally call idle months for the cultivation of minor food crops such as wheat, barley, rapeseed, field peas, etc.; and to realise the importance of cultivating, both intensively and extensively, more land and more crops in order to produce more food not only for the province but also for the nation.

Dr. Lin concluded by urging everybody in the province unselfishly to co-operate with the Government in the carrying out of the programme and concluded: "The question of food supply at this time is of supreme importance. Unless it is adequately taken care of, we cannot hope to put up a long resistance and eventually to win."

Kill Kidney Trouble Quick

Thousands of sufferers from Kidney trouble and Rheumatic weakness have stopped suffering. Up nights, Leg Pains, Circles Under-Eyes, Swollen Ankles, Nervousness, Headaches, Rheumatism, Dilated Pupils, Itching, Itching Bladder, Itching, Acidity and Loss of Vision by Doctor's discovery called Cytox (Sulfox). Gently soothes, tones, cleanse and heals. Cytox starts purifying your blood, brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Guarantee to and you travel in 3 days or money back. Get Cytox at all chemists.

Army Attracts Recruits

Marked Increase Shown

London, Aug. 18. Recruiting for the Army in England is progressing more rapidly since the announcement by the War Minister of a change in the conditions of service.

Present recruitment is at the rate of forty daily, compared with ten previously. Of those joining the colours, only ten per cent, are from the ranks of the unemployed.

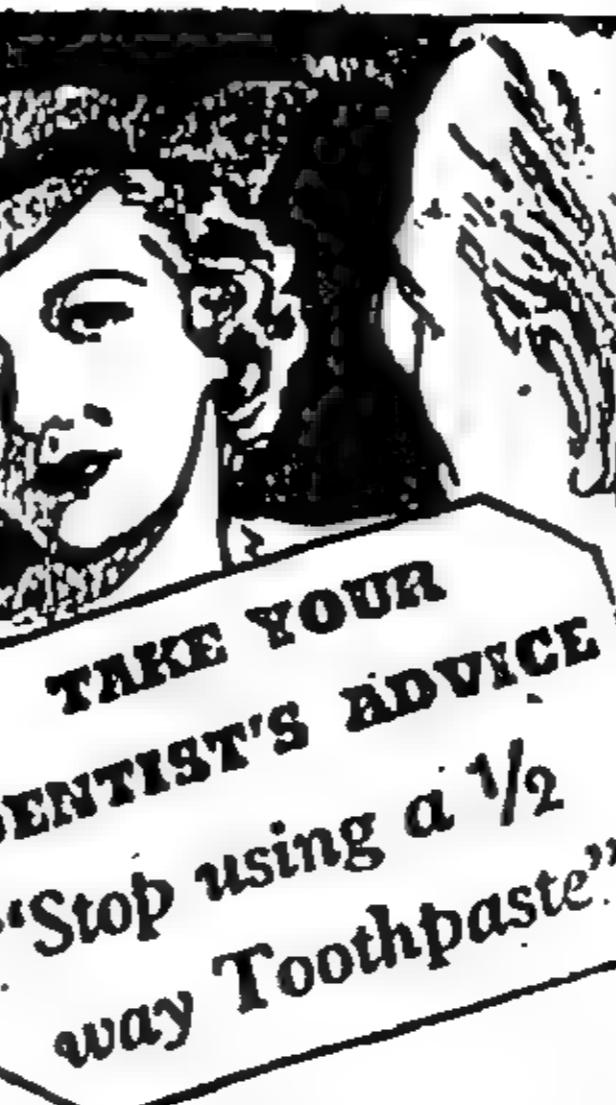
Many men at present in service have accepted the War Minister's scheme to rejoin the colours after their first period of enlistment. — Reuter Bulletin.

London, Aug. 18. Over 1,500 Reservists have already notified the Army Record Office of their desire to re-join the colours in accordance with the terms of the Government's offer recently announced by the War Secretary, Mr. Horace Holt. The volume of response at this early date is in excess of the War Office's anticipation.

Following the season of Military camps in which many Territorials have participated this summer, ordinary recruiting for the Regular Army is reported to be booming. In London during the last ten days the staff at the Central Recruiting Depot has been working at high pressure. — British Wireless.

GANG RAIDS VILLAGE

New Delhi, Aug. 18. It is reported that a gang of hostile tribesmen crossed the North-West frontier and raided a nearby village, kidnapping five people. — Reuter Bulletin.



Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhoea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhoea by using FORHAN'S toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum disease. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurring that dreaded gum disease. Start using Forhan's now.

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Formula of Dr. R. J. Forhan

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OVERHAUL YOUR HABITS

(Continued from Page 6.)

Men could save themselves a considerable amount of trouble by making up their minds once and for all on the subject of giving up a seat to a woman.

Either you believe you should or you do not. Yet it is perfectly obvious that many men go through the whole problem every time they are confronted with it, and at the end of their mental struggle they either get up with a self-conscious air or sit in their seats looking sheepish.

If it were a habit to sit or stand, according to the point of view, what a lot of trouble would be saved.

Habit, as distinct from routine, is an antitote to laziness, inefficiency and a slipshod existence. The slave of habit, and we all know someone who is, is the most boring person on earth, but he who makes servants of his habits lives, paradoxically, a much freer, simpler life than he who is without method.

Robert Allen

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE
FAVOURABLE BALANCE DISCLOSED

Berlin, Aug. 18. German foreign trade for the past seven months showed a favourable balance of £17,500,000.

Imports from the United Kingdom, Australia and Canada showed increases, compared with the same period last year, but imports from India and South Africa decreased. — Reuter Bulletin.

Three Killed In Destroyer

Philadelphia, Aug. 18. Three sailors were killed in an explosion aboard the destroyer Cassin.

The explosion occurred while workmen from the Philadelphia Navy Yard were testing safety valves under high steam pressure. — Reuter Bulletin.

N.Y.K.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
Asama Maru Tues.
Chichibu Maru Wed., 29th Sept.
Tatsuta Maru Wed., 13th Oct.
Scatto & Vancouver (Starts from Kobo).
Hikawa Maru Thurs., 9th Sept.
New York via Panama.
†Naka Maru Sat., 11th Sept.
†Naruto Maru Sun., 3rd Oct.
South America (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
Hoyo Maru Thurs., 14th Oct.
London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
Yakusuni Maru Mon., 30th Aug.
Hakone Maru Sat., 11th Sept.
Suwa Maru Sun., 25th Sept.
Liverpool via Port Said; Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus, and Marseilles.
†Lima Maru Sun., 10th Oct.
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.
Kamo Maru Sat., 28th Aug.
M.V. "Neptune" About Mon., 30th Aug.
Atsuta Maru Sat., 25th Sept.
Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Akyo Maru Sat., 11th Sept.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
†Toba Maru Sat., 4th Sept.
Geno Mar

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Hongkong Telegraph.**

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1937.

SOVIET PURGES

The continued purges which are reported from Moscow suggest that to keep the Red Army and State free from traitorous elements has now become a whole-time job. History certainly does not provide any exact parallel to these wholesale arrests and trials. Clearly, there is either much rottenness in the Soviet system, or else Stalin is bent on keeping his hold on the Government, cost what it may. The truth may, in fact, lie in both the one circumstance and the other. Certainly the crimes for which these successive batches of officials are accused, and to which they usually plead guilty, are about as black as they could be. They involve not only efforts to undermine the Soviet system, but also betrayal of the nation to its enemies. If the crimes have been of this enormity, the traitors certainly deserve the full rigour of the law. Many of the betrayers who, at intervals of increasing frequency, come up to pay the penalty, have stood high in the councils of the State. The ideal form of governance which Lenin and Trotsky sought to set up has certainly failed to command its due share of allegiance. Plotting to seize power is constantly going on. That is an old story in the history of the human race, but the Russian purges are more in keeping with the Middle Ages than with the modern world—which Russia's enemies will doubtless advance as an argument in favour of their theory that her civilisation lags far behind the times. We hear many boasts about the power of the Russian Army and Air Force. Russia's enemies, however, will ask themselves how far the vast system she has set up in short time would respond efficiently to the challenge of war. With so much dissension, scheming, and treachery behind the scenes, there might well be a colossal collapse in a much shorter period than it took the Tsarist armies to collapse in the Great War. This can, of course, be only a matter for speculation, but the thought inevitably obtrudes itself when contemplation is given to the

In the capitals of Europe now key-men of the world's police forces are pondering the results of the most successful international conference for a long time.

It was, of course, a conference on crime: but comparatively honest crime, not the sort that breeds non-intervention committees.

And these men, far from agreeing on how not (officially, at any rate) to intervene, have planned very definite intervention in the war waged constantly by the unseen army of the underworld.

We, in our own world, are an odd lot. Since 1922 that it occurred to us that it might also be useful to organise an International Police Commission: to plan how to catch the crooks to fill those prisons, and, more important, how to prevent the prisons being filled.

Before then we were content with loose contacts between the world's police forces: contacts frequently so ineffective that they helped the criminals rather than the men trying to catch them.

Now, thank goodness, after 13 years of the International Police Commission, all that is gone for ever. Loose contacts have been converted into tight organisation. Casual help given by a friendly police chief now is replaced by an entirely new technique of international co-operation.

A brief telephone call from Paris or New York to Whitehall 1212 puts the whole organisation of Scotland Yard at the disposal of the Paris Sûreté or the New York State police.

It's idle to deny that there is something dramatic about all this. Lord Peter Wimsey and



The police forces of the world are getting well on top of the criminal.

Ellery Queen are, perhaps, a step or two ahead of the more prosaic policemen who inhabit gloomy Government buildings.

That same morning the long-distance telephone lines between Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and France were busier than usual.

And within twenty-four hours the forgers' gang was broken up: seven of its members arrested in Milan, three more caught in Brussels.

That case was not exceptional—or handled particularly rapidly.

The Belgian police a week or so ago asked Berlin to wireless the description of a wanted counterfeiter. The request was made at three o'clock in the afternoon. By eleven o'clock the Belgians had been told that

The professional detective is seldom a Philo Vance. He is frequently bald, sometimes portly, occasionally even portly. He seldom uses high-powered motor-cars and never the gleaming white yachts common to the best detective fiction.

But he seems to get there just the same.

One of them, no more astute than dozens of his fellows, discovered the other day that a group of forgers was putting out thousands of faked bonds through widely spread financial

Next time you are dressing, notice whether you have to stop to think how to knot a tie, or which arm you will put first in your jacket. You will find that you have unconsciously made such a habit of dressing in a certain way that to change it would entail considerable mental and physical labour.

A habit most of us would do well to overhaul is that of getting up in the morning. The majority who go to work or business have to rush through breakfast and hurry to the station or bus, fearing the whole time that we shall be late. If we made a habit of rising five minutes earlier, we should be saved all that worry and rush.

It might be argued against that habit that it would result in getting to the station or bus stop too early, and there would be nothing to do. Here the cultivation of another habit.

Either ignore your surroundings and read your newspaper, or carry a pocket edition of one of those books you have "always meant to read." By reading a few pages whenever you have a spare moment, you will be surprised to find how much it amounts to in a year.

I know a man who has read the whole of Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" in that way. Now he is more than half-way through the "Iliad."

Working And Eating

Man is naturally a lazy animal who wants a slack time. Most of us have the habit of work forced on us by having to attend offices, shops, or factories, and work so many hours a day. But there are others whose work depends upon themselves.

Nobody fixes the hours of work for

the man they wanted was under lock and key—and had actually been arrested in Australia!

And this does not happen just now and then. Since the International Police Commission was established, no fewer than 100,000 cases have been handled internationally: petty cases some of them, certainly, the criminals addicted to no worse than passport faking or the passing of "bouncing" cheques.

But there are other cases, too: the kind that curse our blood in thrillers and gangster films—murders and shootings, jewel robberies and bank hold-ups.

For those sinister gangs of international crooks really do exist outside the imagination of romantic novelists; but they don't exist for so long since the world's policemen got together.

And there are still enough of them to fill the Black List of the International Commission with the case histories of hundreds of thousands of public enemies, to add to that Black List 300 or so new names every year.

The Black List is not the one subject of discussion at the annual meetings of the Commission, though it takes much of their time. If you could see the agenda (you can't, because everything is quite properly kept secret) you would see time allowed for debates on drug traffickers, white slaves, laws governing extradition, the repatriation of alien ex-prisoners, after-care, juvenile crime...

❖ ❖ ❖

You see, they're always willing to learn; and sometimes they have unusual lessons.

In Yugoslavia, where 90 of Europe's best detectives were meeting for their annual conference, there was once an un-rehearsed incident which taught them just how little they really knew.

The morning session of the conference over, they went out into the market place of Sarajevo, bought odd trinkets as souvenirs, walked back to their hotel for lunch.

And back in their hotel they discovered that nearly every man's pocket had been skillfully picked!

❖ ❖ ❖

It was only a hoax. A brilliant, if mischievous, Sarajevo lawyer had hired a professional picker to do the pocketing. All the goods were later returned in a plain van.

But it just goes to show...

Without the Commission, not only the petty pickpockets, but the really big men of the underworld would be pursuing their activities as they did in pre-war days; knowing that in crime the odds favoured the criminals.

Now crime knows no national frontiers; close liaison has turned the balance to the other scale; with this clearing house of information the war on the world's crooks has developed from guerrilla campaigning to an attack on an international front.

❖ ❖ ❖

And there's a moral somewhere in all this. If the nations can be got around a table to defeat the criminals who attack society's laws, it should be possible to get them round a table to deal similarly with the more dangerous criminals who threaten society itself.

❖ ❖ ❖

To-day's Thought

HAD I a hundred tongues, a hundred mouths, and a voice of iron, I could not sum up all the forms of crime.

—VERGIL.

ON TOP OF THE UNDERWORLD

by S. E. R. Wynne

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PROVISION FOR INFIRM REFUGEES

Doctors, Nurses To Meet Ships

Special arrangements are being made by the Hongkong authorities for the care of sick and infirm refugees arriving from Shanghai within the next few days. All such people will be met immediately on arrival by doctors and nurses, who will see that every possible care is taken of them.

The shipping companies have been supplying the authorities with information regarding the numbers and nationality of refugees arriving, but no specific information is being received regarding the number of those who are sick or infirm.

Care will be taken of these particular cases as soon as they arrive, and they will be removed at the first convenient opportunity, probably after the first rush has been coped with. There will be ambulances in attendance in case they are needed. Friends and relatives of sick refugees can therefore rest assured that every comfort will be provided.

In order to simplify the organisation, special handbills containing instructions are to be circulated to all refugees immediately on arrival.

Phone Wire Severed

Fisherman Earns Commendation

At the Central Magistracy this morning, a fisherman, Cheng Lum-hi, was warmly commended by Mr. W. Schofield for his part in arresting Wong Tsan, aged 18, unemployed, who was caught severing telephone wires in Deep Water Bay near the Golf Course yesterday.

Sub-inspector D. J. Dredge, prosecuting, said that Cheng was in his sampan about 3 a.m. yesterday when he saw defendant pulling down the telephone wire with a bamboo pole about 20 feet long, to the end of which a grass-cutter's knife was attached. Cheng went ashore and approached defendant, who on seeing him, immediately ran away. Cheng blew his police whistle, and this attracted the attention of three groundsmen from the Golf Club, who gave chase and arrested defendant near the bridge by the ninth green.

There was no criminal record against defendant, added the prosecuting officer, but in view of the numerous larcenies of this nature in the same district, he asked that a serious view of the offence be taken.

His Worship, addressing defendant: Do you know what would happen to you in Canton for this?

Defendant pleaded for a chance, and promised not to do it again.

Turning to Cheng, his Worship said he would like to commend him very highly for bringing defendant to custody. The man was destroying the Colony's communications, an offence for which he would have been shot in Canton, and it was also a very serious offence here.

Mr. L. D. Skinner, representing the Hongkong Telephone Company, said the Company was prepared to give Cheng a reward for his good work, and his Worship informed the fisherman of this.

Cool Weather Continues

Occasional Rain Forecast

With easterly winds still forecast, Hongkong's cool spell seems likely to continue. Yesterday's maximum temperature was 83, the same as for the previous day, with a night minimum of 77, one degree lower. To-day at 10 a.m. the reading was 83, or one degree higher than yesterday at the same hour, but humidity was lower at 82.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day was 0.25-inch, bringing the year's total so far to 60.07 inches, against an average of 62.31.

This morning's weather report reads: A moderate anticyclone is situated over the Pacific to the east of Japan, the western portion covering China generally. A shallow depression remains in the Northern China Sea. Local forecast: East winds, moderate to fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.

Anti-Cholera By-Laws

Hawker Fined For Breach

A fine of \$10, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment, was inflicted on Ng Ming, aged 40, licensed hawker, before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning, when he was charged with hawking Chinese jelly contrary to the emergency regulations issued by the Urban Council for protection against cholera.

Defendant was caught selling the jelly in Fleming Road.

His Worship ordered that all the jelly be confiscated and destroyed.

NARROWLY ESCAPES BOMBING

(Continued from Page 1.)

the strong wind blowing, they would have found their mark. My ship was shaken when a bomb exploded less than 200 yards away, and what with the danger from bombs from aeroplanes and from the fire directed at them from the Idzumo and other warships you can imagine we were in a state of mind far from tranquil. "Without completing the discharge of the coal, we had orders to pull out from a berth then becoming untenable, and the ship crossed over to the Chinese side at Pootung, where we stayed for the remainder of the day alongside the China Merchants wharf. Our passengers had deserted us at the first signs of trouble, and so there was not very much inducement for a longer stay at Shanghai.

BARRICADE LAID DOWN

"Before we sailed at 2 o'clock that afternoon, we had time to see the second of the air-raids being made by another squadron of three Chinese planes on the Idzumo, and we also saw four large ships getting into position to be sunk for the barricade which has since prevented the Japanese warships from going 'up-river.'

Mr. Schultz said it was a tensely dramatic moment, during which the difficult operation was carried out before the full view of the Japanese warships, which probably were taken by surprise.

The Prosper on her way downstream passed through the line of Japanese warships. A fleet was already off Woosung when the ship got to that point, comprising three cruisers and four destroyers. These were blazing away with all their guns at the deserted village of Woosung near the Woosung Forts, but apparently without any reply from the latter. For the space of a whole afternoon those on the Prosper watched the bombardment, which ceased with the coming of evening.

Throughout that night as the Prosper rode out the typhoon, anchored at the river's mouth, Mr. Schultz saw the incessant play of search-lights from the war vessels. Nothing happened, however, and early next morning the Prosper set sail.

None of those on board were hurt, though bullets and shells whizzed overhead and scoured the funnel and masts.

FUTURE OF FLEET

The vessel is now at anchor off Yau-tai, unloading what remains of her cargo of coal. Her future destination is uncertain, as the ship is likely to be held up, like the remainder of the China Merchants S.N. ships. Being a chartered vessel, it is possible that alternative employment other than in Chinese Government service may be found for her, but it is almost certain that the three other vessels of the Company's fleet which has come down South, will be tied up indefinitely. Of these, the Ng Yu-ling, 33, widow, and mother of the girl, was charged with pledging her daughter, Leung Yuk, 14, for this purpose and deriving profit from the same. Ng Yu-ling, 33, widow, was charged together with Ho Kwan, another widow, with taking the girl in pledge. First defendant was sentenced to nine months on each charge, concurrent, while the second defendant was also sentenced to nine months. Third defendant was sentenced to three months.

Inspector E. J. Ellis, of the S.C.A., prosecuted. All defendants had nothing to say after the girl had given evidence telling of the extenuating circumstances which led her to become a prostitute. The mother admitted making the loan of \$40 from second defendant.

OVERSEAS CHINESE HELPING

Money Pours Into Nation's War Chest

Nanking, Aug. 10. Voluntary contributions are pouring into the war chest from Chinese overseas, according to information gathered here to-day.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars has been forwarded by the Central Government by colonies of patriotic Chinese abroad.

Heaviest donations are coming in from the South Seas where Chinese have already given \$100,000 but declare that their goal is \$250,000.

From the city of San Francisco, 13,000 Chinese have forwarded a total of \$90,000 to finance the current campaign to date.

Chinese in Cuba, under the organisation title of the Overseas Chinese Association, have collected \$3,893. Chinese in the city of Havana alone have given \$5,000, and certain unknown donors have contributed to the extent of \$13,000 more.

Overseas Chinese in Canada have given \$1,802, but the total from the Dominion was considerably boosted by individual donations by Mr. Chen Yung-hsing and Mr. Si Yl-sun of \$1,000 and \$500 respectively.

The sum of \$2,250, representing the savings for many years of a small group of Chinese labourers in Soviet Russia, has been received.

From various individuals and organisations in other scattered parts of the world have come smaller sums totalling \$6,100. It is reported that Chinese in many other parts of the world are conducting campaigns among their countrymen abroad to collect donations, but these drives have not yet been completed.—Central News.

PLEDGED FOR PROSTITUTION

SAD STORY OF YOUNG GIRL

A story of poverty, distress and dire circumstances which prompted a young girl of 14 years to pledge herself as a prostitute in order to earn money with which to repay a loan of \$40 won recouped at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning before Mr. E. Hinsworth. Lau Luk, 48, widow, and mother of the girl, was charged with pledging her daughter, Leung Yuk, 14, for this purpose and deriving profit from the same. Ng Yu-ling, 33, widow, was charged together with Ho Kwan, another widow, with taking the girl in pledge. First defendant was sentenced to nine months on each charge, concurrent, while the second defendant was also sentenced to nine months. Third defendant was sentenced to three months.

Inspector E. J. Ellis, of the S.C.A., prosecuted. All defendants had nothing to say after the girl had given evidence telling of the extenuating circumstances which led her to become a prostitute. The mother admitted making the loan of \$40 from second defendant.

ELECTRIC WIRE THEFT

Walking out to the verandah of his flat at No. 302 Hennessy Road yesterday, Mak Chuen, a building contractor, suddenly found all the lights in the flat out, and on ascertaining that no-one had touched the switch, he opened the street door and looked down the stairs. On the staircase, between the ground and first floors, he saw a man apparently asleep. Mak caught hold of this man, and found a broken Chinese spoon in his pocket, and a quantity of electric wire lying nearby.

The thief, Cheung Hung, aged 37, unemployed, was brought before Mr. W. Schofield at the Central Magistracy this morning, when Inspector A. V. Baker said that damage to the extent of \$15 had been caused. The wire had been severed by the sharp edge of the broken spoon.

Cheung was ordered to pay \$15 amends or serve three weeks in gaol, and was sentenced to another six weeks' for the theft.

A fine of \$50 or one month was imposed by Mr. K. M. A. Barnett on Tsui Sui, 24, unemployed, when he appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning charged with leaving the Colony for Singapore on board the steamer Behar as a stowaway on July 31. Detective Sergeant C. Mottram stated that defendant was discovered soon after the ship had put to sea. He was returned to Hongkong on board the steamer Rawapindil.

"I doubt if he enjoyed the experience or would have undertaken the trip if he could have foreseen the time he was going to have for we had to traverse the length of the harbour while bombs fell all about us and the anti-aircraft guns on the Japanese warship answered the planes overhead. After we reached the ship, things were little better, for we were moored almost alongside the Idzumo.

SHIELDS FALL NEAR

"At 1.30 p.m., immediately he received his papers, the Captain left the wharf, leaving cargo and passengers who were not already aboard, and made the best time possible for the Yangtse. As we neared Woosung we had the same experience as several other ships, however, and 11 Japanese steamed slowly past us and poured shells into the Woosung forts. The shells fell only 100 yards from the Daviken and despite messages sent

GREAT BRITAIN GUARDING HER INTERESTS WELL

(Continued from Page 1.)

ties, according to the *Morning Post* to-day. The Washington correspondent of this newspaper states that the full effect of the sending of more marines to Shanghai is not yet clear, but if the move passes without strong feel its hand is strengthened and will oppose the Administration will be able to pursue a vigorous policy in the Far East.

Behind the decision to increase the United States' forces in Shanghai is the determination not to yield a dollar of investments or a point of privilege under pressure from Japan.

It is felt that if the Japanese forces take full possession of Shanghai any failure of the International forces to preserve order will provide an excuse for the Japanese to intervene in the interest of law and order.

The United States is not going to lose its influence or interests in the Far East by default. The President himself is believed to be particularly concerned, first over the safety of American nationals, secondly over the opinion felt to be increasing abroad that the United States is a decadent power.—Reuter.

BRITISH CONCERN

London, Aug. 18. There is no change in the British Government's view that the conflict in which Japan and China are becoming ever more deeply involved is capable of a peaceful settlement even though the goodwill which has been repeatedly professed both at Tokyo and Nanking, and, in particular, that the tension which has recently arisen at Shanghai could and should be relieved at once, so as to avert the threat to the safety of the International Settlement by an agreement between the parties for re-disposition of the local forces which have clashed.

Means for bringing to an end, the dangerous situation at Shanghai have been for some days under discussion both between the British and other diplomatic, consular and military and naval authorities on the spot, and by their home Governments, and definite proposals have now been addressed by the British Government, through diplomatic channels, to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

ESSENTIAL NEEDS

Details of the proposals are not available, but it is understood that in the British view the essentials of any scheme for isolation of the International Settlement from the theatre of any Sino-Japanese hostilities are, first, the mutually agreed exclusion of Japanese and Chinese military and naval forces from the zone including and surrounding Shanghai, and, secondly, that to give confidence to the Japanese for the safety of their nationals on the one hand and to the Chinese against the use of the International Settlement as a military base on the other hand, the protection of Japanese in Shanghai should be entrusted to other foreign contingents in the Settlement, acting in concert.

EVACUATIONS

Meantime the British authorities in Shanghai are carrying out arrangements already announced for enabling those of their nationals, mostly women and children, whom it is unnecessary to expose to the considerable danger to life and limb which the military activities of the Chinese and Japanese at present involve, to leave the city until normal conditions are restored.

The United States, French and other authorities are doing the same. The majority of British residents are engaged in business concerns which they cannot abandon, and at a meeting of Ministers in London yesterday it was agreed that efficient measures should be taken to ensure their safety as well as protection for the large British interests centred in Shanghai.—British Wire-

less.

MEANWHILE

Shanghai, Aug. 10. The last chance for a truce was on August 13, but fighting the next day made the question no longer a local issue and settlement would have to come through Nanking, said a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy to-day, replying to questions.

He admitted a Chinese advance to the north-east of Shanghai but declared all other original lines were being held by the Japanese. He estimated 15 divisions of Chinese troops were concentrated at points west of Shanghai.

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Hardcourt Championships Draw Analysed

COMMITTEE'S "SEEDING" SURPRISE

Points For Rangers And Celtic

London, Aug. 18. Glasgow Rangers greatly pleased their supporters to-day when they beat Motherwell in a first division Scottish Football League match by the odd goal in three. Last Saturday, in their season's opening game, Rangers were held to a draw. Celtic displayed their strength to-day by visiting Hamilton and winning by the odd goal in three.—Reuter.

Good Entry Guarantees Tourney's Success

PLAY STARTS SHORTLY

(By "Veritas")

With 27 entries in the singles and 24 pairs in the doubles, the Colony's first hardcourt tennis championships, organised under the auspices of the United Services Recreation Club can be said to have been satisfactorily supported, and is assured of success.

Last evening the committee made the draw, when the system of "seeding" was adopted. The only surprise so far as this was concerned was the preference given E. C. Fincher over G. Bodikker.

Bodikker, on record, at least, is a superior hardcourt player to Fincher. In their several meetings on hardcourt at Tungshan Bodikker has always won with something to spare, with the positions usually reversed when they play on grass courts.

In consequence of the committee's selection, Bodikker will have to meet Tsui Wal-pui in the quarter-finals, whereas Fincher is fairly assured of entry to the semi-final. His only obstacle will be W. C. Hung and J. Leung.

The top half of the singles is the "not" half. In the first six brackets there appear Tsui Wal-pui, Tu Tak-cheuk, G. Bodikker, A. V. Gosano, A. Chou and W. C. Hung.

TWO STIFF MATCHES

Bodikker, although drawing a bye in the first round is certain to face two very stiff matches thereafter. He will meet the winner of the Crawford-Gosano tie, and neither player is easy to beat. Crawford, who learnt his tennis originally on hardcourt will very likely beat Gosano and is fully capable of extending Bodikker.

Rather more interesting to speculate upon, however, is the probable outcome of the quarter-final tie between Bodikker and Tsui Wal-pui. Tsui is about the only Colony player whom one can predict with any confidence to beat Bodikker. The German has more than once taken the full measure of S. A. and H. D. Rumjahn on hardcourt, but Tsui's more mobile game is capable of upsetting the German.

Not only was he a founder of the L.T.A. but he acted as referee and handicapper in a number of open meetings, and won one title referred to the Wimbledon championships.

He served in the Army during the war, being gazetted Second Lieutenant, A.S.C. in 1916, and promoted to Captain two years later. He was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) in 1919.

Telegraph readers may recall that it was Mr. Scrivener's reports of this year's Wimbledon matches which were reprinted in these columns recently. Mr. Scrivener enjoyed the ability of being able to describe a match in vivid terms, and at the same time present a critical survey which never failed to present an accurate picture of the game. He displayed a graceful style, and even when dealing with the technicalities of the game, always succeeded in avoiding pedantic phrases.

GIVE YOUR GUESTS

DEINHARD'S

WORLD - RENOWNED

HOCKS & MOSELLES

"THE SIGN OF THE
PERFECT HOST"

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Ltd.

Sullivan or S. A. Gray in the quarter-final. It will need a considerable upset to stop the Rumjahn cousins from contesting one of the semi-finals. The other will probably be between E. C. Fincher and Tsui Wal-pui or G. Bodikker.

Three of these pairs are as certain as anything can be certain in competitive tennis, of reaching the last four. The only doubtful pair is Fincher and Bodikker. They will undoubtedly oppose A. V. Remedios and J. Gonsalves in the second round, and as they have already lost to this couple in the league during the current season, they cannot, by any means, be regarded as safe for entry into the semi-finals.

As a matter of fact this should easily provide the most interesting of all the matches in the early rounds, and should be well worth watching. The last eight will very likely oppose E. C. Fincher and G. Bodikker.

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Rather more interesting to speculate upon, however, is the probable outcome of the quarter-final tie between Bodikker and Tsui Wal-pui. Tsui is about the only Colony player whom one can predict with any confidence to beat Bodikker. The German has more than once taken the full measure of S. A. and H. D. Rumjahn on hardcourt, but Tsui's more mobile game is capable of upsetting the German.

Not only was he a founder of the L.T.A. but he acted as referee and handicapper in a number of open meetings, and won one title referred to the Wimbledon championships.

He served in the Army during the war, being gazetted Second Lieutenant, A.S.C. in 1916, and promoted to Captain two years later. He was awarded the M.B.E. (Military Division) in 1919.

Telegraph readers may recall that it was Mr. Scrivener's reports of this year's Wimbledon matches which were reprinted in these columns recently. Mr. Scrivener enjoyed the ability of being able to describe a match in vivid terms, and at the same time present a critical survey which never failed to present an accurate picture of the game. He displayed a graceful style, and even when dealing with the technicalities of the game, always succeeded in avoiding pedantic phrases.

The organisers have every intention of finishing the tournament in as quick a time as possible, and providing there are no interruptions by rain, it should be completed within a fortnight. Matches will be played every afternoon with the exception of Saturday and Sunday. The tournament opens the first week in September (when the weather should be more or less settled), and daily lists of matches will be made known through the Press.

In the meantime the original schedule laid down by the U.S.R.C. for the use of two courts for practice remains unchanged, and competitors are advised to make full use of these opportunities for becoming accustomed to the surface of the hardcourts at the U.S.R.C.

The complete draw follows.

SINGLES

Byes.—Tsui Wal-pui v. Tu Tak-cheuk; G. Bodikker v. winner of the A. V. Gosano v. A. Chou.

First Round.—A. V. Gosano v. A. Crawford; W. C. Hung v. Capt. Loch; G. Chou v. Wong Fuk-nam; F. H. Kwok v. B. W. Lung; G. Bodikker v. S. A. Gray; H. Y. Ho v. J. L. F. Smalley; Major A. C. McDonald v. Chen Kam-moon; A. A. Gray v. A. L. Sullivan; A. E. P. Guest v. Y. Lau; M. A. Oliveira v. I. M. A. Razack.

Byes.—Lui Wal-fan v. H. D. Rumjahn.

DOUBLES

Byes.—S. A. Gray and H. D. Rumjahn v. Capt. Loch and J. Tomlinson; J. Pengelly and I. Agafurov; V. T. K. Leung and J. G. Gonsalves.

First Round.—Major McDonald and A. N. Other v. G. Chou and J. W. Leonard; Wong Fuk-nam and Lui Kwai-fan v. B.

(Continued to Page 8.)



H. D. Rumjahn, an important competitor in the Hardcourt Tennis Championships.

"BEHIND THE SCENES" AT WIMBLEDON

MOTHERS A NUISANCE TO WOMEN PLAYERS

"We players have plenty of so and so-and-so to come down and play in your tournament," writes a leading personality in women's amateur lawn tennis, in an article telling "what goes on behind the scenes at Wimbledon."

The first, she says, is mothers. At Wimbledon last year mothers were not allowed inside the women players' dressing-rooms. This year they were. And if the mothers knew how much other players resented their presence in the dressing-rooms they would stay away.

Besides, they only make their daughter-players nervous. During the recent tournament, I saw the mother of one of the best English girl players sobbing because her daughter was beaten.

You have no idea how players suffer from their parents. One player is saying, "My defeat was due this year to the fact that my parent likes to sleep in a room with a door communicating with mine in case I am taken ill during the night."

When this pair arrived in London for Wimbledon last week the player was made to go from hotel to hotel for five hours hunting for bedrooms with communicating doors. Next day the player went on to the court tired out and was beaten by a worse player.

FAVOURITISM

Do you think all players are treated alike by the Wimbledon authorities? Far from it. Some players are accorded preferential treatment over all other players.

For instance, Jean Boroira, its mixed doubles match was unfinished on the Tuesday. Boroira went back to France that evening. He told the Wimbledon authorities he would not be back till Friday. Most other players would have been scratched off once from the event if they had taken this line.

The same preferential treatment is handed out in the selection of international tennis sides. There is one case widely known, of a British player who deserves a place in an international team. But the player is never given that place.

The reason is that the player does not happen to be connected with the firm of sport manufacturers which has the pull.

Many of the players at Wimbledon are employed by sports firms. I am myself. We earn our living like crack players.

And rackets are not the only part of a player's equipment which are obtained free. Sweaters, shoes, dresses, socks, and trousers come rolling in if you are good enough at tennis and don't mind taking the gifts.

Another form of professionalism is the "paid partner." I know personally three people, indistinct players, but rich enough, who are paying for the privilege of playing in this Wimbledon with partners far better than themselves. They give their partners pocket money, they pay their hotel bills, doctors' bills, and every other kind of bill.

Our employers write to the organisers of local tournaments and say, "If you use our balls and other tennis material, we will get so-and-so over to Wimbledon have their expenses paid," declares this article in the *Sunday Express*.

FIRST-CLASS CRICKET AVERAGES

Positions On July 19

BATTING

(Qualification: 14 innings; average 36.1.)

	Times	Not	Highest
Inns. O. R. Inns. Aver.			
Hammond (W. R.)	31 2 204 217	67	100
Hutton	31 4 181 172	154	91.90
S. C. Dempster	35 2 193 209	59	69
Paynter	36 2 192 180	108	53.10
G. H. Hill	36 1 180 173	93	50.50
N. S. Mitch'l-Innes	35 1 180 173	93	50.50
Berry (L. G.)	35 5 107 93	50	25.25
H. C. M. Kinmonth	35 2 172 151	50	50.00
G. Bodikker	29 2 134 122	48	48.42
R. E. S. Wynd	29 2 134 122	48	48.42
Arnold	29 2 134 122	48	48.42
Gunn	26 2 136 121	49	48.44
Leung	26 2 136 121	49	48.44
Cook	34 5 187 181	48	48.44
Sutcliffe	27 2 151 148	48	48.44
Harris	27 4 151 148	48	48.44
Worrell	27 1 107 94	48	48.44
M. R. Barton	21 1 155 142	48	48.42
Lindgren (John)	37 2 190 180	49	48.42
Idton	28 2 153 142	48	48.42
J. H. Pawle	19 2 714 70	48	48.42
Gregory	28 1 118 117	48	48.42
Compton (D.)	29 3 192 175	48	48.42
Edwards	29 4 203 175	48	48.42
Phillipps	21 2 154 121	48	48.42
Alderman	20 5 512 48	48	48.42
Gibbons	32 1 1213 150	50	50.12
Smith (P.)	30 2 1000 233	50	30.00
M. J. Turnbull	29 3 1008 233	50	30.00
Davies (E.)	32 2 1000 233	50	30.00
Leyland	32 2 1000 233	50	30.00
Kerton (James)	30 4 1009 233	50	30.00
Lungridge	33 4 1002 150	50	30.00
Not out.			

BOWLING

(Qualification: 25 wickets; average 21.1.)

	O. M. R. W. Aver.		
Gover	674.5 119 1068 118 15.03		
Smith (J.)	673.2 120 1469 121 15.00		
Eastman	669 226 1723 102 16.51		
Goddard	672.1 224 2440 130 16.00		
Smith (P.)	661.4 140 1053 100 16.33		
Marlin	630.3 117 1323 70 16.20		
Boyes	417.1 135 1408 69 16.04		
Langerud (J.)	642.2 122 1251 63 16.24		
Hammond			
(W. R.)	200.1 63 753 39 19.38		
Subbles	338.4 105 1302 60 19.40		
R. W. V. Hobins	431.1 68 1262 61 19.40		
R. F. L. Lovell-Smith	204.3 77 1102 60 19.67		
Butler	434.4 104 1029 62 19.67		
McNeil (T. B.)	432.3 69 1025 61 20.00		
Nichols	467.3 102 1000 70 20.71		
Copson	627.4 12		

SEVERE PAINS
IN THE STOMACH

Everyone who has endured the torment of stomach pains will sympathise with Mr. Pittcock. Many who still suffer with stomach trouble can benefit from his experience. If you neglect nature's warning you may be faced with serious danger. If you do as Mr. Pittcock did—as tens of thousands of stomach sufferers have done—then you have no need to fear.

Mr. Pittcock writes:—

"I was suffering agony with pains in the stomach, wind round the heart and loss of appetite. I tried medicine, tablets and various other remedies, but seemed to get nowhere.

"A friend recommended Maclean Brand Stomach Powder and I purchased a bottle. After one dose I felt relief and now, after a fortnight's treatment I am well again; the pain has gone and my appetite is practically normal."

Now remember, for your own sake, the very next time you feel pains in the stomach—however slight they may be—go out and get a bottle of the original MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder. Make sure the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" is on the bottle and carton. Then you are certain of quick relief from stomach discomfort—protected against all threats of serious developments. Genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is only in bottles in cartons. Never sold loose. Powder or Tablets.

If you have difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Bunker & Co., P.O. Box 530, Hong Kong.

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will like the vigorous, alive,
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Fung Scores
Four Goals In
Three Matches

Fung King-cheung scored four goals in South China A.A.'s last three matches which have been played in Sourabaya, Java.

South China won two of the games and drew the other. Against a Sourabaya XI they won 2-1, Fung and Lee Shek-yau being the marksmen. They next drew with the Sourabaya Champions XI one-all. Fung scoring the goal, and beat the Sourabaya Chinese team 2-1, Fung again being the goal scorer.

LAWN BOWLS RINK FINAL
FINISHES IN DARKNESSROSSELET'S RINK
WINS, BUT GAME
WAS DISAPPOINTING

With the green shrouded in darkness and rain falling, C. S. Rosselet and his three Craengower colleagues yesterday won the Colony lawn bowls rinks championship at the Club de Recreio, beating A. Hyde-Lay's four by 30-20. It could hardly be described as a satisfactory method of deciding such an important match.

On the last two ends it was practically impossible to see the length of the green, and this, coupled with the overhead rain and underfoot conditions rendered serious lawn bowls impossible.

And this was not the only unsatisfactory feature of the match. Scheduled to start at 4.15, the first head was eventually played at 4.35, twenty valuable minutes thus being lost. The match started on a dry and reasonably fast green and finished when the ground was heavy with rain. Accurate lawn bowls was therefore somewhat impossible.

Neither can it be said that the contestants, even under the earlier conditions, displayed their best form, and on the whole the match was a big disappointment.

The winners were not unworthy of their success. They owed most to the skip, Rosselet, who bowled extremely well under difficult conditions. He was certainly more consistent than Hyde-Lay his opposite number. But the rest of the players fell well below par, and some very ragged bowling was seen for most of the match.

Occasionally Hesling and Squires sent down some good stuff, but the players were so inconsistent that the standard of play generally speaking was poor.

ROSSELET'S FINE PLAY

The best bit of work during the afternoon was done by Rosselet in the eighth head, with the score 14-6 in his favour. Hyde-Lay was lying five shots when Rosselet had one more wood to play. They were clustered together in a bunch round the jack. There was little chance of getting the first shot by drawing, and Rosselet therefore decided to take a chance with a drive. He got in amongst them up, and went on to carry the jack for two shots!

Earlier on, Hyde-Lay failed to save on the fourth and fifth heads when Rosselet was lying four and five.

The Craengower players went into the lead, after losing two on the first head, by scoring two, three, four and five consecutively. At the eighth head, the score was 16-6 in favour of Rosselet, and a three at the tenth made him 19-7. Hyde-Lay picked up six in the next few heads, however, that he had actually drawn level at 26-26 on the 17th. Meanwhile the rain had come, but it was not heavy enough to prevent continuation of the game. Two singles gave Rosselet the lead again. On the 20th head, there was a downpour after three woods had been rolled and the game was stopped for ten minutes. Both skips agreed to carry on when the rain abated, and on a sodden green, the Happy Valley players scored four to lead by 26-29.

The last head was a farce. The jack could not be seen from the other end, but after all the woods had been rolled, the umpires found that Rosselet was lying four.

The game was umpired by Messrs. H. Basa and C. H. Bustos.

Hardcourt
Tennis Draw

(Continued from Page 8.)

A. and S. S. Hunsley, F. H. Kyoko and S. W. Lin, v. F. R. Zimmerman and A. Other; Ma Nai-kwong and Li Kwai-hung v. A. L. Sullivan and L. Goldman; C. Finch and G. Bradly v. S. A. Gray and A. G. Bradly; C. Remond and J. Goncalves v. G. E. Clarke and G. C. Burnett; A. V. Gosman and B. T. Gosman v. R. R. Todd and G. E. H. G. Innes; T. Fletcher and W. H. Shilling v. E. E. Fletcher and D. J. N. Arden.

Hyde-Lay, J. Mahan Singh and Firdaus Khan v. Chan Kam-nien and Chan Kam-nien; Dr. A. M. Rodrigues and H. A. Barros v. W. C. Hung and Tsui Wal-pui.

TENNIS LEAGUE

Kowloon Indians Beat
Civil Service

In the "B" Division of the Tennis League yesterday Kowloon Indians drew with Civil Service 46-41.

Score: C. Indians 46-41; Civil Service 46-41; beat L. Agarwala and F. Bradley 6-4; beat I. Pengelly and F. Bradley 6-3; beat N. J. Hebbington and C. Sloan 6-3.

F. Khan and I. Mahan Singh drew with Pengelly and Bradley 6-6; lost to Agarwala and Agarwala 1-6; beat Hebbington and Sloan 6-3.

M. Singh and A. Khan (Indians) lost to Pengelly and Bradley 6-6; lost to Agarwala and Agarwala 1-6; lost to Hebbington and Sloan 2-6.

LEAGUE TABLES

Sets. P. W. D. L. E. A. Pts. C.R.C. 6 6 0 0 40 12 13 12

Craengow. 5 5 0 0 35 10 10

S.C.A. 6 4 0 2 30 23 12 8

K.C.C. 6 3 0 3 29 21 12 6

Recreio. 4 3 0 1 23 12 12 6

C.S.C.C. 6 2 1 5 23 49 5

H.R.C.C. 6 1 0 5 18 36 2

K.I.T.C. 6 1 1 4 24 29 29 0

University 5 0 0 5 97 35 4 0

RECREIO v. INDIANS

Recreio beat Kowloon Indians 6-0 in the Division.

C. Indians beat R. S. Melo and John Dab 6-2; beat M. Remond and S. R. Salter 7-5.

E. Xavier and H. A. Rhodes beat Melo and Dab 6-3; beat A. R. Aran and Costa 6-1.

The last round was not played owing to rain.

WALEWS WIN LAWN
BOWLS TOURNEY

(Continued from Page 8.)

J. Patterson, Inc. O. Cleaven, J. G. Cuthbertson, J. Thompson, 10 (skip) 10

SCOTLAND v. WALES

W. Spill, J. H. Gillies, R. D. Dryden, E. Evans, L. Hill, W. B. Low, D. Reg, A. J. (skip) 23 Stacey (skip) 17

D. A. Scott, Wood, J. Griffiths, W. H. Palt, H. D. Evans, D. Hollingshead, J. Howitt, J. Williams, D. Williams (skip) 14 (skip) 24

P. Andrew, J. W. Loran, E. Fair, W. C. Jones, E. Jones, S. H. Stace, W. H. Mitchell, W. (skip) 20 J. Treen (skip) 17

W. E. Jones, C. A. Clark, J. Steel, Standfast, E. Parry, T. G. Dunlop, D. Williams (skip) 11 (skip) 22

J. I. Simpson, T. F. Groves, J. F. H. Leckburn, W. Hill, D. J. Phillips, B. Morrison, 11 (skip) 26

Total 79 Total 103



Left to right, Ray Milland, Wendy Barrie, Polly Rowles and William Gargan in Universal's "Wings Over Honolulu"

FINE FORM SHOWN
BY GOLF PRO.
ASSISTANTS

London, July 22. At the end of the first of the four rounds in the Assistants' £1000 Golf Tournament organised by the Daily Mirror, at Fulwell yesterday, E. E. Whitecombe, son of the E. R. of the famous brotherhood, shared the lead with L. I. Yard on the 69 mark. The score is 1, a record for the course which has recently been altered.

The scoring for the most part was good, 23 players returning the standard scratch score of 74 on better. Conditions became increasingly difficult during the day, a rising wind bringing rain in, the early afternoon, and late starters, among whom was Rhodes, were severely handicapped.

A further round will be played today, and the 32 leaders at the end of the 36 holes will qualify for the final two rounds to-morrow.

Whitecombe was the first to go out,

and, striking the ball long distances from the tee, followed with accurate second shots and sound putting. He made one putting slip early on, for after reaching the edge of the 3rd green he had the infuriating experience of failing with a second putt under three feet, but after that he played sound, impressive golf.

TROUBLE AT THE 8TH

He held a putt of 4 yards at the 4th, and another a bit shorter at the 7th. He had a 5 at the 7th, where he banged a No. 4 through the green, and another at the 8th, but this hole of 509 yards against the wind was beyond the compass of the biggest hitters.

Starting for home he played a wide second, but astone with a nine-foot putt at the 11th, and then went merrily along till the 17th, where he hooked his second into a bunker. At the 18th he got a good 3 with a bunker recovery, and a six-foot putt. His figures were:

Out—4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 5, 5, 3—35.

Home—5, 3, 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3—34.

Total 69.

Yard, who is assistant to Bradbeer at Burnham and Berrow, is a powerful player with plenty of length. He had an inward half of 32, really brilliant golf—this. The figures for his round were:

Out—4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4—37.

Home—4, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 3—32.

Total 69.

On the outward journey he experienced some difficulty in estimating distances, and at the fifth put his tee-shot bang over the green. The long 8th he played in masterly fashion, being nearly home with two full shots with his driver and holing a long putt.

Starting for home with an enormous drive, he made no semblance of error, unless one excepts three to get down from the edge at the 14th. The 12th he played with an iron from the tee to be short of the bunkers and then chipped a No. 7 home, whilst a No. 5 iron shot was

London, Aug. 18. A Gibraltar message states that the new British destroyers Icarus and Imogen, the cruiser Coventry and the destroyer Hunter, which was damaged by Spanish Insurgents off Algeria in May last with a loss of eight lives, and to which temporary repairs have been effected, sailed for Malta to-day.—British Wireless.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS

Feb. 28151.

Elizabeth Arden



For WRINKLES

Elizabeth Arden recommends her Venetian anti-wrinkle cream for a quick after-treatment at home. Nourishing and moisturizing, this cream fills out lines and wrinkles, tightens and smooths the skin.

Erases all look of fatigue, makes the skin youthful and satiny.

ELIZABETH ARDEN

has a scientific Preparation for every need of the skin. Her book "The Quest of the Beautiful" outlines the correct care of the skin and the best use of her specialized Venetian Toilet Preparations. Ask for a copy at the toilet goods counter.

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THRILLS WITHOUT END

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Her heart torn between love for the man she could never possess... and fear for the man she could never surrender!

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TONE

A coward... but...

"they gave him a gun"... and he became a killer on the battlefields of peace.

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TRACY

He closed his heart to love...

...and found his most thrilling romance... in the years of drama after the war!

THEY GAVE
HIM A GUN

Directed by W. S. VAN DYKE II

A Brief History Of THE SPANISH WAR More Than One Year Old

1-The Plan

ON the third day of the war in Spain General Queipo de Llano, satrap of Seville, rang up the Home Office in Madrid and asked, might he speak to General Mola?

To Queipo's chagrin, he had to "press button B," get his money back, and try another number, not in the Madrid directory.

According to the plan of the generals, Mola should have marched into Madrid that day. But the plan had gone awry. Briefly, it was this:

First day—rising in Morocco. Second day—provincial garrisons in Spain would join the movement and converge on the capital.

Third day—with Madrid enclosed in a circle of violence, the Government paralysed with fear and bewilderment, a rising within the city would finish the job.

In Spain, the land of *manana*, they seldom keep to schedule. The generals' Three Day Plan has developed into a year-long war, and they are farther away than ever from their goal.

2-The First Failure

Why did the Plan miscarry? From a multiplicity of factors, on which the rebels failed to calculate, I should pick out these as decisive:

1 The People's Front Government armed the people, and—
even more important—the people were prepared to use the arms.

2 The Navy remained loyal. ("My only surprise has been the hostile attitude of the Fleet," said Franco.)

3 The Anarchist (C.N.T.) workers, though not in the People's Front, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Socialist, Communist and Liberal (U.G.T.) workers.

4 The Basque Nationalists, Andalusia and captured Badajoz, signalising his triumph at the Plymouth Congress last September were endorsing the People's Front because it promised him the necessary link with trade unionists who were also outsiders, threw in their lot with the bloodbath in the bullring (1,500 shot). This secured him the Non-Intervention Spanish Junta of Defence, to be placed on a war footing and converted into home-rule, which the generals denied them. Portugal.

But for this, the rebels would have been spared the costly and still unfinished campaign in the north, in which they have lost their ablest commander, Mola.

Thus, after three days the rebels found themselves masters of only half Spain, the poorer and less populous half Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao, the four chief cities, were all in Government hands.

3-Enter The Dictators

Had this been one of those familiar Spanish adventures which they call pronunciamientos (and which we denote by some other foreign word like *putch* or *coup*, as if to show how utterly un-English they are) it might have fizzled out after such a poor start. But it was not. It was another stride in the world-wide onward march of the Aggressors:

Manchuria

Abyssinia

Rhineland

Spain

(What's in an initial?)

The heavy swords of Hitler and Mussolini were thrown into the scale. The Spanish people, having beaten back the attack of their own Fascists, had now to fight the Fascist International.

The Fleet had failed. Instead of escorting shiploads of Moors from Africa it was patrolling the Straits against their passage. Well, there were plenty of Italian planes (the



Madrid was saved by the people of Madrid, men, women and even children

By William Forrest

Samuel Hoare's phrase); radio sent out SOS's to the members of this trade union and that trade union, summoning them to the defence of the city, and the call was answered.

2 That the Brownshirt and the Blackshirt Dictators, who had violated one agreement after another could somehow be trusted to honour this one.

While British trade unionists first squadron was ordered to Morocco two days before the rebellion) to fly the Moors across.

3 The Anarchist (C.N.T.) workers, though not in the People's Front, stood shoulder to shoulder with the Socialist, Communist and Liberal (U.G.T.) workers.

4 The Basque Nationalists, Andalusia and captured Badajoz, signalising his triumph at the Plymouth Congress last September were endorsing the People's Front because it promised him the necessary link with trade unionists who were also outsiders, threw in their lot with the bloodbath in the bullring (1,500 shot). This secured him the Non-Intervention Spanish Junta of Defence, to be placed on a war footing and converted into home-rule, which the generals denied them. Portugal.

The day after Toledo fell to the front. And how many lost their ablest commander, Mola.

The way was now clear for rifles among them? Only twelve.

The march on Madrid. The Government meanwhile had committed itself to those rebels were within fifteen miles of Madrid, Largo Caballero, (before the ban on volunteers) thousands of Italian and sons Spain has inscribed the name of strongly fortified Premier, War Minister and German troops, and with them epic of her liberty. She has rebel cities. The Asturians Commander-in-Chief, issued an order-of-the-day: "We've got into Spain.

5 The supreme folly of this "sitting down" was the memorable Siege of the Alcazar at Toledo. At a time when every available man should have been sent to oppose the rebel advance along the Tagus Valley, "death battalions" were being dispatched to the assault of the Alcazar.

6-Defence of Madrid And yet Madrid held. It has held out now for eight and a half months, five times as long as the Paris Commune withstood the forces of the Right in 1871. Has there been anything in history to surpass this

It is good to know that the miracle of the defence of Madrid was now been eliminated.

7-The Cry For Arms How to explain it? The International Brigade? No. Madrid was saved by the people of Madrid, men, women, and even children. I wish you could

8-D- Defence of Madrid Democratic Spain was fighting even children. I wish you could

9- Defence of Madrid fighting the enemy with her hands have seen the women of Madrid tied—tied by democratic France marching through the city on a

10- Defence of Madrid and Britain. The "Ile of Non" day in late October, shaking Intervention" (M. Blum's own their fists at the rebel bombers phraso) had been framed. It in the sky and raising frenzied

11- Defence of Madrid was based on the assumption: cries of defiance, "No pasaran!"

12- Defence of Madrid That this was just a dog-fight between two "rival November, as the enemy closed

13- Defence of Madrid Spanish factions" (Sir in the capital, the Madrid

round Madrid. Each successive attack—first from the west, next from the north-west, then from the south-east (against the Valencia road)—met with a more stubborn resistance than the last.

Finally, in March, the Italians tried the "north-east passage" down the Guadalajara road, and Mussolini himself has said it will be a long time before he forgets that affair.

Now, on the eve of the first anniversary of the war, Madrid has taken the offensive for the first time since the siege began.

A year ago her citizens stormed their Bastille—the Montana barracks—and then sallied forth in flower-decked cars and lorries to meet the enemy in the passes of the Guadarramas.

The violent sunshine, the laughing cheering crowds, the flowers, the rushing to and fro, the cannon which they dragged from museum—it had all the air of carnival about it.

8-The People's Army

But even then, in the midst of the carnival, thoughtful men foresaw the long, grim struggle ahead, the dark November days.

They knew that the untrained, poorly-armed and undisciplined militia groups, all owing allegiance to different political or trade union organisations, could never beat the disciplined enemy. The Republic must have an Army, a People's Army, properly equipped, strictly disciplined, obedient to one command.

A beginning was made with the formation by the Communist Party of the so-called Fifth Regiment. This was the backbone of Madrid's defence in the early days, and in January it was chosen—or, rather, offered itself—as the nucleus of the new People's Army.

When Spain's Ambassadors

met in Valencia last month

Premier Negrin was able to tell

them that the Republic had an

army almost four times as

numerous as the rebel forces

and a war industry (part of it

operating only a few miles from

the Madrid front lines) which

would soon make Spain independent of foreign war material.

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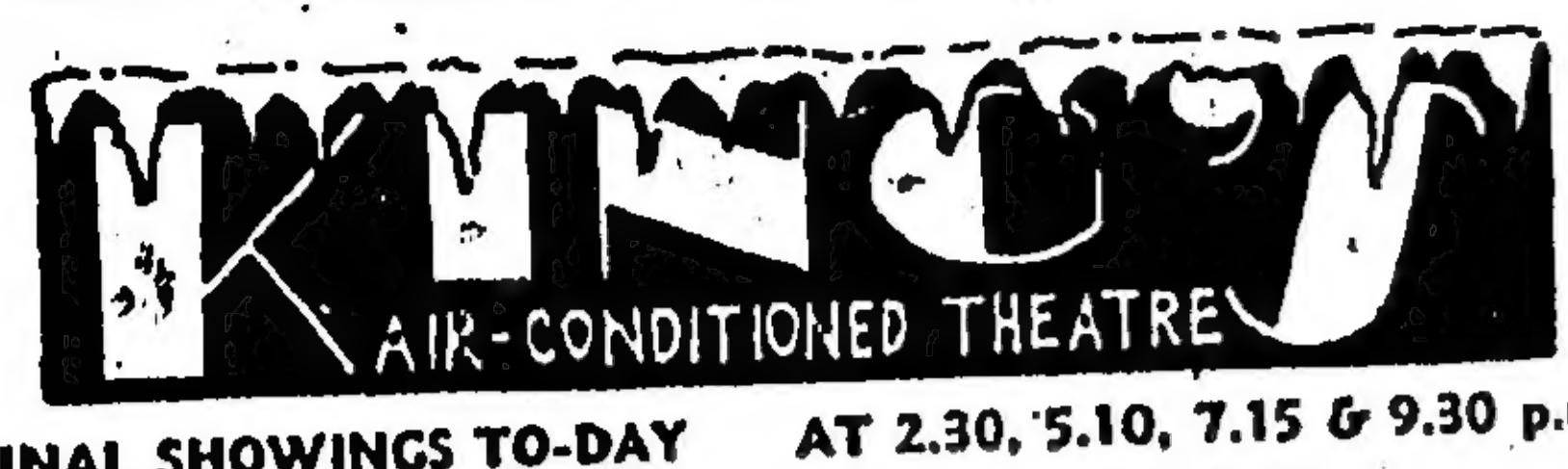
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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

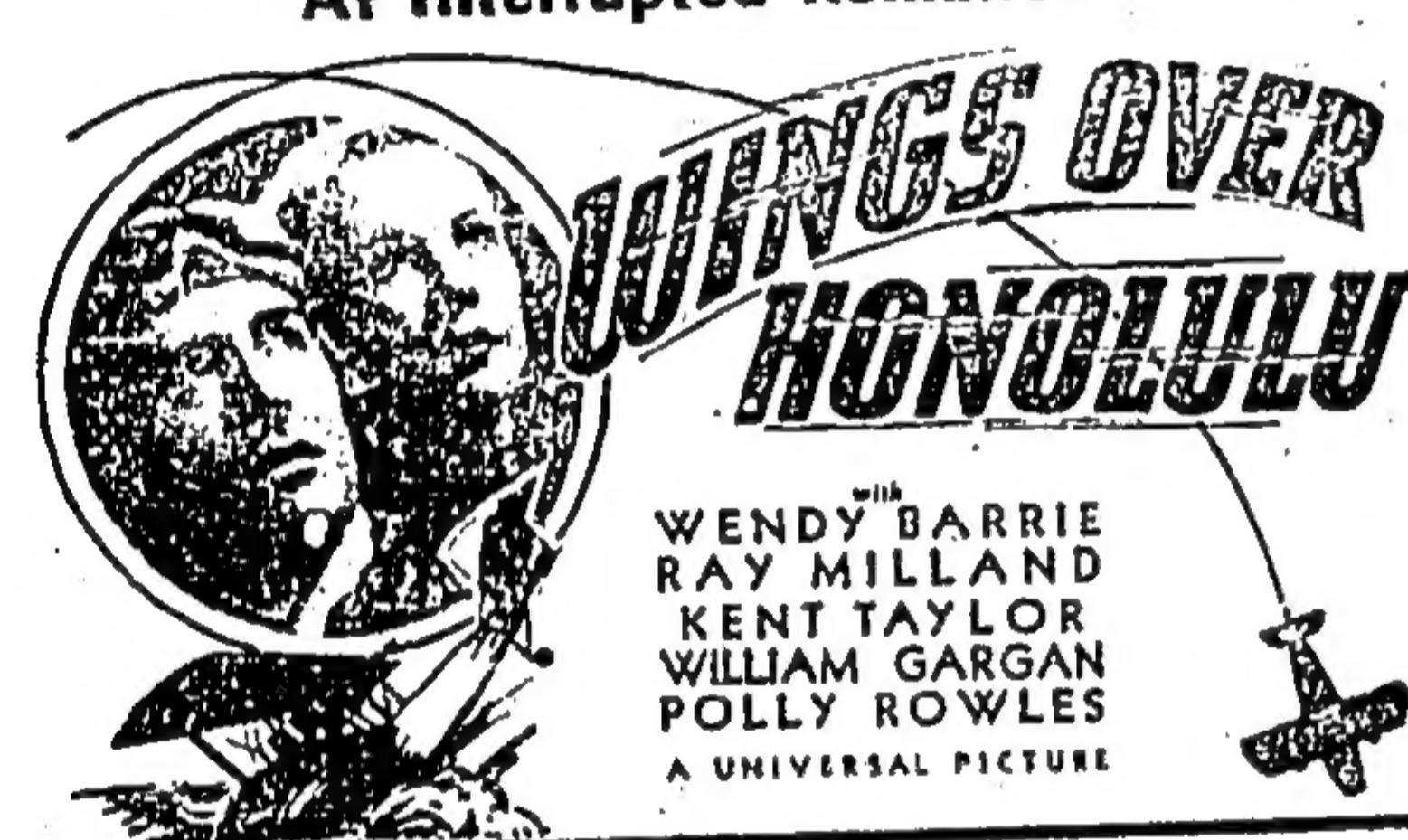
TAKE OUR TIP
IT'S A PIP!

HOT MONEY

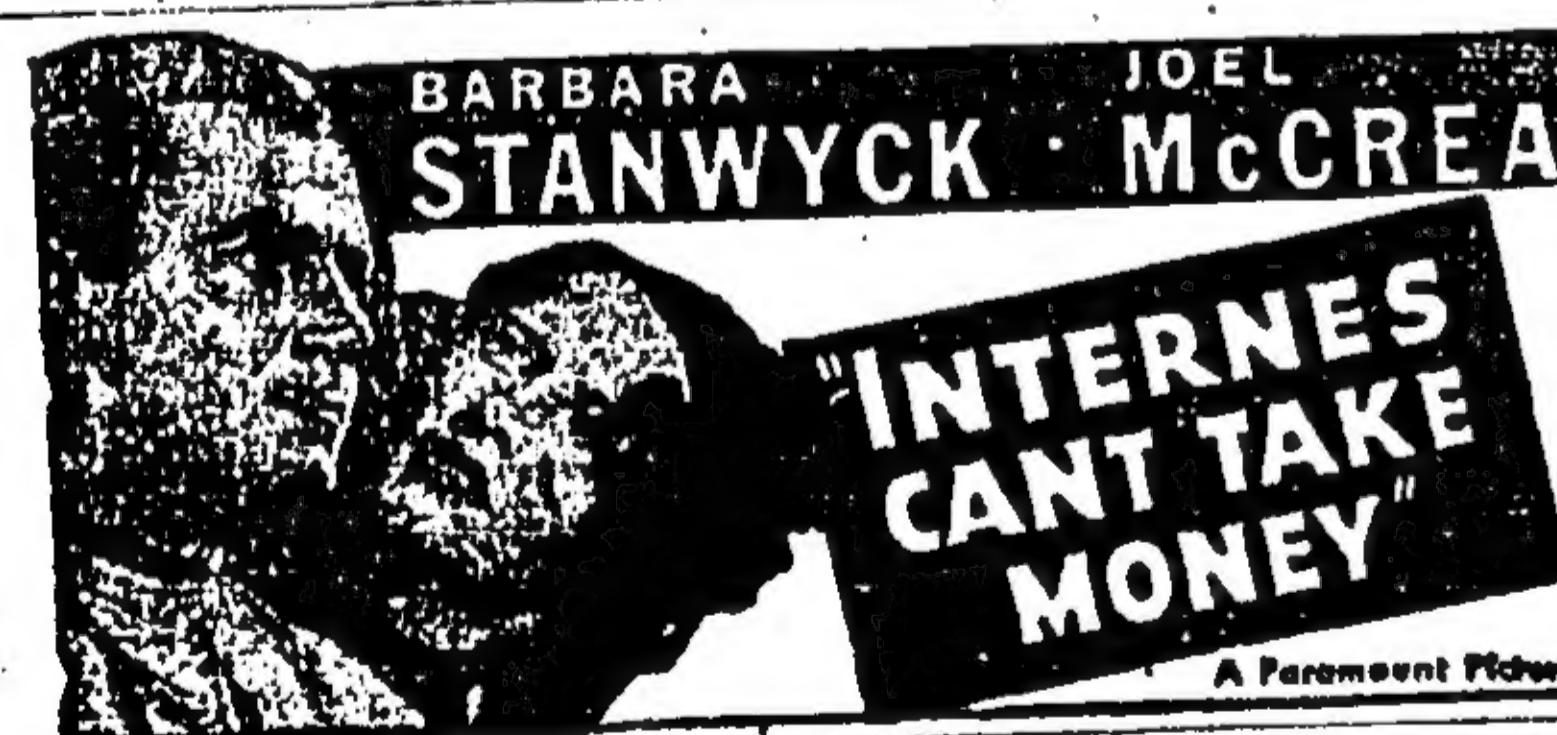
Warner Bros. Frenzied Farce
of Furious Finance with
ROSS ALEXANDER
BEVERLY ROBERTSJOSEPH CAWTHORN
PAUL GRAFTON
ANNE NAGEL
Directed by William McGannTO-MORROW Spencer Tracy - Gladys George - Franchot Tone
M. C. M. in "THEY GAVE HIM A GUN"

QUEENS

DAILY AT 2.30-5.15-7.20 & 9.30 TEL. 31453

• TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW •
The Spell Of Honolulu Gay Island
Escapades A Navy Wife's Rebellion
At Interrupted Romance !WENDY BARRIE
RAY MILLAND
KENT TAYLOR
WILLIAM GARGAN
POLLY ROWLES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURESATURDAY : WARNER BAXTER - WALLACE BEERY
20th C. Fox Picture : in "SLAVE SHIP"

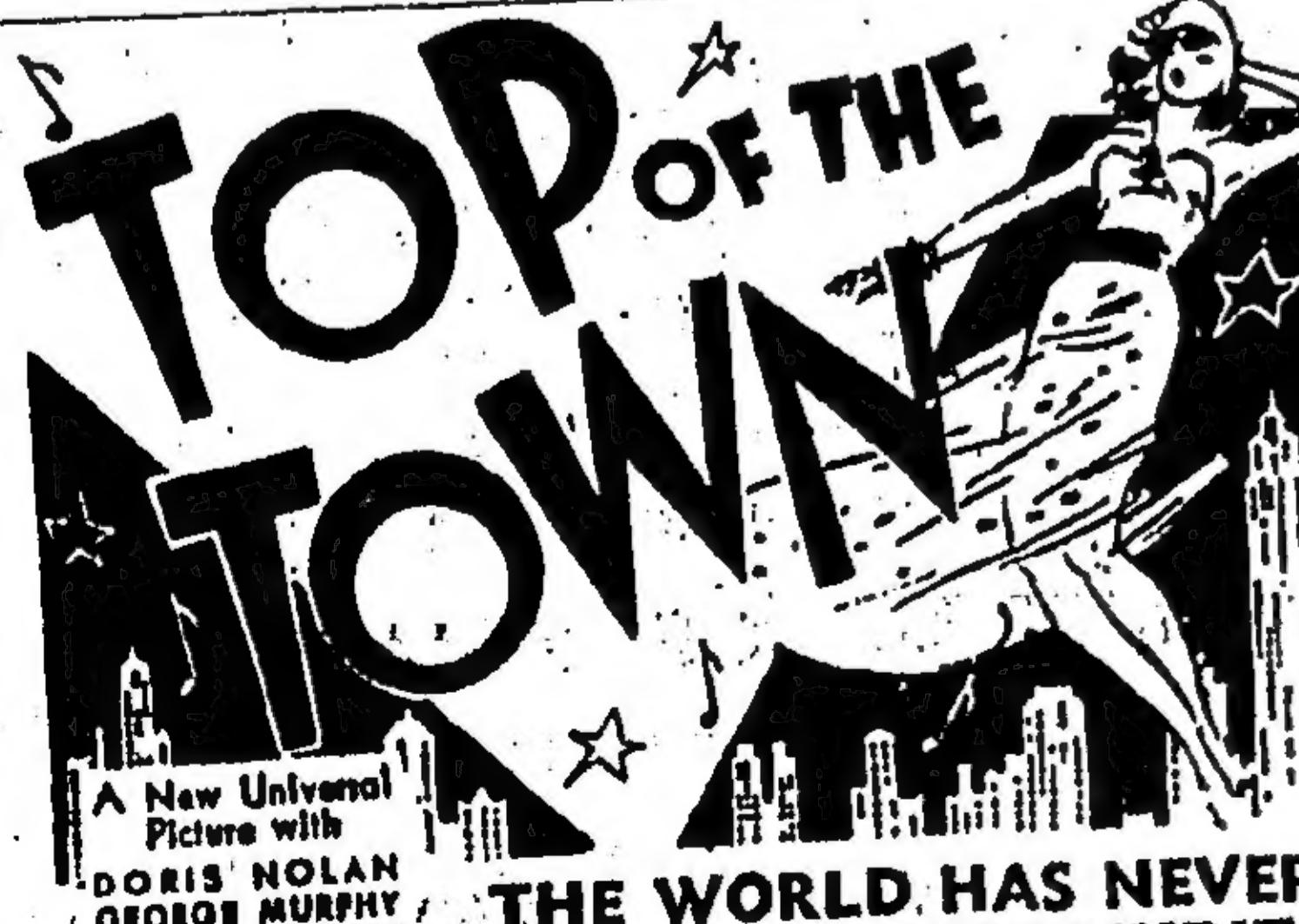
ORIENTAL

THEATRE
LAST 4 TIMES TO-DAY
DARING INSIDE STORY OF MEN IN WHITE !He risked his life to give a rat and what did he get for it? he didn't dare take their money.
HE FACED DEATH TWENTY-FOUR HOURS A DAY !

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THE BIGGEST STARS OF TO-MORROW
IN THE PICTURE OF TO-DAY !

The most lavish comedy the screen ever produced.

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DORIS NOLAN
GEORGE MURPHY
HUGH HERBERT
GREGORY RATOFF
GERTRUDE NISSEN
THE WORLD HAS NEVER
SEEN ANYTHING LIKE IT !

• MATINEES 20c. 30c. • EVENINGS: 20c. 30c. 50c. 70c. •

Peace With Arab First Necessity

Zionists Talk On Policies

Zurich, Aug. 16. "I fully realize that the key to our future life in Palestine lies in keeping peace with the Arabs," declared the noted Zionist leader, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, speaking at the first session of the Council of Jewish Agency for Palestine.

He was replying to the demands of American Zionists that peace should be reached with the Arabs prior to undertaking negotiations with Great Britain and the League of Nations for the possible establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann added that an Arab-Jewish peace could only be established on a basis of reciprocal recognition of rights. He said a Jewish state should be ready to join a confederation of Arab countries.—Reuter.

NO DEFINITE OPINION

London, Aug. 18. The League Mandates Commission, which recently met in extraordinary session to complete the discussion of the mandatory's reports on Palestine for 1935 and 1936, and to hear a statement by the Colonial Secretary on the British Government's proposals, based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission, has adopted its report for submission to the League Council at its next meeting in September.

The report, according to Geneva Press messages, is in three parts. The first is devoted to a review of the administration of Palestine during 1935 and 1936. The second deals with various petitions by the Commission, and in the third part the Commission sets out the advantages of different possible schemes for the future of Palestine.

In the first part of the report the commission shows its appreciation of the difficult position in which the Palestine administration was placed by the disturbances of last year, the responsibility for which, it is understood, were discussed very frankly.

In the third section, the Commission considers first the possibility of maintaining the mandate in its present form and then examines the drawbacks and advantage of other possibilities, particularly those of the proposed scheme for partition.

It is believed the Commission itself has suggested some variation of the British scheme. Rather less consideration is given, according to these accounts, to the possibility of re-drafting of the present mandate. It is anticipated the report will be found to give expression to no definite opinion on the problem of the future of Palestine. The report will not be published until the beginning of September, when it will be in the hands of members of the League Council.—British Wireless.

Leaders Get Drubbing

Chicago, Aug. 18. Cubs and New York Giants both lost to-day, but the third team in the National League, St. Louis, was out of action.

Boston beat New York, one to nothing, and Pittsburgh trimmed the Cubs, seven to six.

In the American League Kennedy of Chicago held Detroit scoreless with four hits, White Sox getting six runs across.

Cleveland defeated St. Louis five to four and then lost six to eleven in the night-cap. Solters hitting a homer for the Indians, Clift for the Browns.

New York won narrowly over Washington, seven to six, Dickey and Di Maggio hitting circuits for the Yanks. Almada and Siminos getting a pair for the Senators.—Reuter.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN INDIA

New Delhi, Aug. 18. About half of the four hundred political prisoners serving sentences in Bengal jails have been hunger-striking for four days, in sympathy with the hunger-strikers in Andamann Island prisons.—Reuter Bulletin.

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